The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4971. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Lille.

A French Note Expressive of Pacific Intentions Expected.

Contradictory Assertions Regarding the Formation of a South German Bund.

The War in South America—A Great Battle Imminent in Paraguay.

FRANCE.

Another Speech by the Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 30.

While the Emperor NAPOLEON was temporarily delayed at Lille yesterday, he made a short speech. He alluded to past reverses as "dark spots on the horizon," and commented at some length on the pacific state of affairs in Europe. He spoke encouragingly to the people, and prophesied that the certainty of peace would give a great impetus to trade. While he blamed the directors of the public Press for spreading unfounded rumors and creating general distrust, he himself would do all in his power to recall confidence.

A French Note Expected.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 30.

It is reported that a note from the French Foreign Office, pacific in its character, will soon be issued.

Rumored Assurances of Peace Given to Prussia.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

It is said that the Government of France has given assurances of peace to Prussia.

GERMANY.

The Proposed Formation of a South German Bund.

STUTTGART, Friday, Aug. 30.

The official *Gazette*, of this city, in its issue of this morning, contains an article denying that the subject of a South German Bund was discussed, or even broached, at the recent conference at Salzburg.

TURKEY.

The Congressional Resolutions Relative to Cretan Affairs.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 30.

The series of resolutions of the United States Congress, expressing sympathy for the struggling Cretans, which Mr. MORRIS, the American Minister, recently presented to the Sublime Porte, have created a profound sensation at Constantinople.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Carried into Paraguay—A Great Battle Imminent.

LISBON, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day. She brings the important intelligence that the Allied army has crossed the Upper Parana into Paraguay, and that consequently a great battle might be looked for at any moment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Firday, Aug. 30—Noon.

Consols for money	94¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	44¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¼

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 30—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94¼.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 77.

Erie Railway Shares, 44¾.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have declined to 73¼.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 21¼.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

Consols are somewhat firmer, and closed at 94 9-16 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The position assumed by Gen. GRANT in the American Cabinet has had a marked effect upon the price of American securities, and there is much speculation, particularly in the Five-twenty bonds. The following are the closing prices:

Erie Railway Shares	45
Illinois Centrals	76¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼
Atlantic and Great Western	21¼

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed in this city at 76¾ for the old issue.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 30—Noon.

BREADSTUFFS firm. Wheat, 13s. 4d. for California White, and 13s. 9d., for new Southern. Flour, 34s. for Western Extra. Barley, 5s. Corn, 35s. 3d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 137s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d., and Refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 30—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 30—Noon.

Petroleum 45 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 30—Noon.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular, in its regular weekly review of the cotton market, has the following:

The cotton market for the week ending last evening has been generally dull and heavy, owing to the heavy receipts from all quarters, and the unfavorable reports of the state of trade. A decline of fully ¼d. ⅌ lb. is noticeable on all descriptions. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

The sales of the week have aggregated only 52,000 bales, including 15,000 bales for exportation and 8,000 for speculation.

According to the best estimates, the total stock in port and on shipboard at present is 794,000 bales, of which nearly half (314,000) were imported from the United States.

The market to-day opens dull but steady, with prospects of a day's sales of 8,000 bales. Quotations are unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 30—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is unchanged.

In the Breadstuffs market, Wheat is better. Peas have declined to 41s. Flour, Corn and Barley are without change.

No changes have taken place in the Provision market.

In the Produce market, Tallow has advanced to to 44s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 30—2 P. M.

The prices of all articles are the same as at noon. The Metal market is rising.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 30—2 P. M.

Petroleum is quiet at 45fr. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

COTTON—The market is dull, and prices though easier, are quotably unchanged. Sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns in that city is dull and drooping.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, and prices have declined considerably. Wheat, 13s. 3d. per cental for California. Peas, 41s. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian. Corn, 35s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 5d. ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—The market for articles of American and other produce is generally without change. The usual authorities quote as follows: Tallow, 44s. 6d. Beef, 137s. 6d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. Lard, 51s. 9d. Sugar quiet, at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

Petroleum is firmer, and prices have advanced to 46½ francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 30—Noon.

The steamship *Russia*, Capt. COOK, from New-York on the 21st inst., arrived here this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

The Anchor Line's steamship *Iowa*, Capt. CRAIG, which left New-York on the 17th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

BREST, Friday, Aug. 30—Evening.

The steamship *Cella*, Capt. GLEADELL, which left New-York on the 20th of August, arrived here to-day, on the way to London.

GLASGOW, Friday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *St. George*, Capt. SMITH, from Quebec Aug. 15, arrived at this port to-day.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

President Juarez and the Mexican Congress—Indian Hatreds and Revenges—Popular Discontent—American Officers in the Mexican Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

Although the Deputies have been in the capital for nearly a month, and notwithstanding that all hopes, all eyes and anxieties are centered in the reassembling of the National Congress, the Indian President and his Cabinet, to all appearances, are inflexibly determined that the Congress shall not go into session until they have accomplished their aim of vengeance. To be sure, they conceded to the commerce of the country on the last day of July the one-half of the 60 per cent. payment on all duties paid to the Empire during its existence, which has demanded, and will now accept 30 per cent. on all sums paid; yet this amounts to such an immense sum that all the coined silver in the country would be inadequate for its payment, and which at once places a prohibition on future importations, and closes all the wholesale importing houses of the country. It is not for the nation's benefit that it is done, but since ninety-nine in a hundred of the importing houses belong to strangers, it is a direct and effective decree of their expulsion from the country.

The avenging hate and spite of Indian blood alone can be so wily and studious as is BENITO JUAREZ in his determination to crush the *caras blancas*—white faces. No Congress will be called until the Indian and his Cabinet have forced such oppressive measures upon foreigners that they will be obliged to leave the country or lose all they are worth, or until they have such, to them, satisfactory pledges from the State Representatives as will continue the persecutions begun by the administration. Their hatred, for it is nothing less, of the educated society seems to rise from the *Leperos* of the lower society; yet bad, demented and debased as are the very *Leperos*, many of them are disgusted over the acts of the administration.

Revolution rises plainer and still more distinct. Every northern and southwestern breeze brings us news of discontent and uprising. Guerrero is in a ferment. The octogenarian ALVAREZ has laid down his spear and himself in his *adobe* hut to die; and his son (his successor) has declared war against all occupants of the soil of the State who do not proclaim for the Alvarez rule. LOZADO seems to be an overmatch for CORONA's forces. The thousands of stands of arms furnished his Indians by the French and later by the Imperial Government have well armed his hardy mountaineers. In fact, there is no difference to-day between Mexico of 1843 and 1846, only that foreign invaders have brought many improvements, and carried off all the coin of the country. Nothing seems wanting to blacken this new and characteristic page of Mexican history.

An Englishman residing here by the name of SEAGER has published a pamphlet called *Reconstruction of the Republic*, in which he declares that neither foreign, physical, material nor moral aid has been received by Mexico which has aided a single iota JUAREZ and his followers. Although he is we grant a monomaniac on the subject of JUAREZ, he but echoes the sentiments of that Indian Chief. There are yet enrolled in the army lists of the forces in this valley nearly 300 American soldiers. All are officers, from orderly sergeants up to Brevet Brigadier-Generals. They have grafted a spirit of discipline and order into the army which has been wonderful. Yet never are they mentioned in a report, and even their existence is ignored in all public documents. But nothing more or less could be expected from the jealous and unconfiding Spanish character. The same jealous disposition which prompts them to rivalries and ambitions will lead them to claim all for themselves and disown all foreign aid.

Gen. THOMAS O'HORAN's trial for high treason began this morning. The chief counselor is lawyer MARCADO DEL RIO, one of the three lawyers who defended MAXIMILIAN. The officers on the Court are more illustrious than those who forced through the death sentences at Queretaro. He will not be executed, or at least so say the moderate Liberals, and many of them are on the bench. To-morrow, we were to-day informed, the Court would be opened to the public; if so we shall endeavor to give a sketch of a Court-martial trial in Mexico.

The theatres are trying to do business, but none of the better class attend any place of amusement. The consequence is that very poor houses are obtained. The genteel portion of the people are either in mourning for the dead Emperor or are anxious for their friends who are still confined in the State Prisons of Ensañlanza or Santa Brigida.

LARES, MARQUEZ, QUIROGA, LACUNZA, and all the other chief offenders who have been outlawed, are still free from the clutches of the avengers. As far as MARQUEZ and LARES are concerned we would not make a single regret if caught and hung. They are two beasts of men, whose innate, inborn natures are very treason itself. They are men incapable of loyalty to any cause, and cannot be instrumental in doing anything but crime and treason. As long as they live some desperate, forlorn hope of a party will be recalling them into power. LARES is the despot over the people through the medium of the Ministry and the Courts. MARQUEZ is the tyrant, Nero-like, whom all Mexicans fear and dread. His crimes are numberless. He is the raper, the assassinator, the incendiary, the creator of famine and the robber of the widow and orphan.

In my last communication I spoke of the dinner which was to be given to Mr. OTTERBOURG. The affair came off night before last, at the *Tivoli de Elysee*, on the San Cosme road. There were in attendance: Ex-Gov. Tom Reynolds, Missouri; Brig.-Gen. Slaughter, Texas; Maj. McMurty, Texas; John A. Gadsden, South Carolina; John L. Cripps, South Carolina; Richard Taylor, Louisiana; Maj. George W. Clarke, Arkansas; Capt. W. R. Woods, Mississippi; Mr. Masseras, ex-editor *Courruier des Etats Unis*, of New-York; Mr. Snider, German. The rest who attended were citizens of Mexico and supporters of JUAREZ. Not an American who was not connected with the Confederacy was present. There are here seven hundred, a few more or less, of American citizens, yet none but the ones named attended.

The *Mexican Times*, an English newspaper which was started in September, 1865, was purchased by Mr. BARKSDALE in December, 1866, and changed from an Imperial to a Liberal newspaper. Gen. MARQUEZ imprisoned Mr. BARKSDALE last April in the famous military prison of Martinique, where he remained in close confinement thirty-seven days, or near the close of the siege. As soon as Mexico capitulated Mr. BARKSDALE started the *Commercial Record*. A few days since he sold the *Record* to an agent of MARCUS OTTERBOURG for $10,000 in silver, and this sum was paid, beside an equivalent for Mr. BARKSDALE's printing establishment, some $6,500 more.

Exchange drawn against money due in the interior of the country is at an unprecedented discount. Bills are cashed on Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Guadalajara and Saltillo, at fifteen to twenty days' sight, at from 11 to 16 per cent. discount. Guanajuato, Queretaro and Morelia bills of same number of days sight are cashed if "prime" at 6 to 10 per cent. discount. Exchange on Vera Cruz is 6@7 per cent. premium; on Havana, 10 per cent. premium; on New-York, twenty days' sight, 12@13 per cent. premium. London 60-day bills are scarce at 44½d.@44d. Paris duplicate bills, ten days' sight, sell at 85 cents the 5 franc. Freight is $50 the cargo to and from Vera Cruz, with no operations. Nothing is being sold for or shipped to the interior. The roads are in an impassable state for freight wagons. What little freighting is being done is accomplished by the hardy mule and buro, by backing the goods through the mud. CHAPULTEPEC.

The Dinner to Mr. Otterbourg—Protest by American Citizens—A Warning to the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, Aug. 4, 1867.

I have been shown the *Standard* for to-morrow, in which is a communication from the American citizens of Mexico, stating that the dinner announced for Mr. OTTERBOURG was not given him by American residents, and denying the authority of the self-appointed committee to act for the Americans.

Gen. RAMON CORONA, commander of the Northwestern Military Department, arrived in the capital Saturday morning. He attended the principal theatre the same night, in company with President JUAREZ and family. D. W. SEAGER communicates an article in the *Standard* for to-morrow, in which he warns the United States to stand off, for Mexico is united, and is invincible. He is the same person who published an article in which he declared that there was sal-soda enough in Lake Perecoco to pay the debt of the United States, if manufactured and sold. Lake Perecoco is about the size of a Western New-York mill-pond.

The streets of the capital are in a most horrible condition. Not a laborer has been employed in cleaning them this year. Even the main and central streets are overflowing with the stagnant water and filth turned back upon the gutters by the dams of mud. The health of the city, in consequence of the filthy state of the streets, becomes daily worse. There is no money. There are no incoming duties, either from exports or imports. The Government has already revoked its decision of July 31, in reference to the repayment of the duties paid the Empire, and the result is, no further exportation of silver will be made. The *Pas*, of Guadalajara, announces the exportation of $2,000,000, in hard silver dollars, from the port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast. The bulk of this shipment was made by Messrs. BARRON, FORBES & Co., of Tepec and Mexico. A British man-of-war received the coin.

At the Chiarini hippodrome races at the bull ring, this evening, Mlle. SINCLAIR was thrown from her horse, and had her leg broken by the fall. A horse ridden by Señor SEBASTIAN stumbled in leaping a fence in the hurdle races and broke his neck. SEBASTIAN jumped and saved himself. The horse was the celebrated *Abd-el-Kader*, for which CHIARINI has refused $10,000 several times since his return to Mexico. CHAPULTEPEC.

The Sentence of Gen. O'Horan—The Liberals Defy American Opinion—The State Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867.

Gen. TOMAS O'HORAN's trial has been finished, and the brave Imperialist is condemned to be shot within twenty-four hours. We cannot believe that the sentence will be executed.

The Governor of the State of Aquascalientes has suppressed a newspaper named *Don Simon*. The same course has been pursued by the *Rojo* Governors of Michoacan and Oajaca. The leading journals of the capital have come to the defence of the suppressed newspapers, and, although ignorant of the names of these tyrannical officials, have endeavored to ridicule and insult them. The three influential papers of the capital, *El Globo, El Siglo, Diez y Nueve* and *El Monitor Republicano*, have respectively told the Government that the Press *shall be free*.

That the American people are cowardly, and without sufficient courage to support their opinions and doctrines, is an opinion expressed and believed on all sides by the Indian Administration of Mexico and the whole avenging or *Rojo* Liberal party. "We gave the United States," they say, "open defiance by executing MAXIMILIAN, and they, the people of the boasting 'Great Republic,' are now aware that the Mexico of to-day is not the same as she was in 1845. Then she was *divided*, and could not resist the Americans, but now she is *united*, and can tell the world to stand aloof." The delight of the *Rojos* over the barbaric deed at Queretaro increases as they hear the laments of the Christian and civilized nations. There are in this country few men of Anglo-Saxon blood who are debased enough to coincide with these murderers. However, you Americans are cowardly, because you receive the insults of a party of Mexican pure-blooded Indians, and your influence over Mexico has no weight. Mr. OTTERBOURG presents three times his credentials at an Indian Cabinet's headquarters, and for three times is he refused recognition as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Grand Republic. "Prisoners," they remark, "are made of passengers on board of American steamers, yet the United States, on account of fear of a war with Mexico, dares not reclaim this prisoner as did England in 1861 in the case of MASON and SLIDELL." The United States have fallen into disrepute even with the seven millions of wandering *Leperos* and untutored Indian tribes of Mexico!

The State prisoners are still in close confinement. It is fortunate for them that the majority are wealthy and able to provide themselves with all necessities and required luxuries. Sundays, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., the prison doors of all the prisons where political and military prisoners are confined are thrown open to visitors, without reserve or exceptions. At these visits you see the belles, the *ton* of the "Halls of the Montezumas." The ladies of course are all dressed in mourning, yet the Castilian elegance of form and voluptuousness of carriage are magnificently beautiful in the dark silks they wear. "They will not go on the street," they declare, "while this present administration continues." So they all go to the prisons in coaches. The consequence is that several blocks are jammed with the turnouts of the wealthy every Sabbath. If PORFIRIO DIAZ or ESEQUIEL MONTES is made President, then a change will take place, but society is dead, and will remain so until the Government comes down to legitimate forms and civilized customs, and casts out all of these blood-thirsty characters, who, instead of studying how the Government is to meet its obligations, and what measures will benefit the people, are bent solely on measures of vengeance. CHAPULTEPEC.

Gen. O'Horan—Gen. Lopez in His Own Defence—Gold Fever in Chihuahua—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

Although, as I wrote you on the 7th inst., Gen. TOMAS O'HORAN was condemned to be shot within twenty-four hours, he is still among the living. The sentence remains without modification, with the exception that he has passed the allotted number of hours. The Press of the capital has taken such a bold stand for amnesty and general pardon, that the administration must accept an inevitable political downfall if it proceeds as *it desires to* with the ex-Imperialists.

MIGUEL LOPEZ, the Imperial Colonel who commanded the Empress Regiment, and who sold the position of the *Cruses* or Crosses at Queretaro, has published a most voluminous document, addressed, "To my Countrymen and the World," in which he endeavors to contradict the assertion that he sold that position which was the key to the stronghold. He fails to disabuse the minds of the people. He came to Mexico and remained hidden from society as long as the young Austrian Prince KAVENULEAGH remained here with the sole purpose of meeting him and partly avenging the Emperor's death with his life. The rumor that Gen. CORONA had brought LOZADO's terms of acquiescence to JUAREZ is untrue in every particular. He came in person on account of the great importance of his mission to ask for more troops, and more arms and ammunition to use against this Indian Chief and his tribes which declare that JUAREZ has murdered their great *Dios*, MAXIMILIAN, whom MONTEZUMA promised them should some day come to rule over them. An express from Tepec came in this morning with official news, and announcing that LOZADO had joined the Gen. PLACIDO DE VEGA, and that their combined forces were moving on Mazatlan. The *Moniteur* of this morning confirms the rumor, and plainly declares that "the pacification of that country is the business that called CORONA to Mexico."

The *Official Periodico* of Monterey, of the 21st ult., which came to hand last evening, says that the gold fever in Chihuahua increases daily, and that all the reports of the extent and richness of the mines are substantiated beyond any doubt whatever. Messrs. MACEYRA, MARIANO, BECERRA & Co. report that in making one day's work of formal observations they found five ounces of ingots of very unusual size. The field extends over a surface of twenty leagues square. "The Bureau of Internal Revenue," says the same paper, "reports that already three hundred pounds of ingots had been reported, and that this sum was taken from the earth by prospecting parties."

The editorial article from the TIMES, in which you called—and with much cause—Gen. ESCOBEDO the *Perro Barbaro*, (the barbarous dog,) was reproduced in the *Siglo* of the 6th inst., and such was the sensation caused by its publication that as high as a *medio onsa* ($8) was paid the following day for the paper.

A conservative newspaper by the name of *Revista Universal* made its appearance here day before yesterday, and caused considerable comment and excitement. In reality the *Siglo IX.* is a conservative organ, but is altogether too influential to be meddled with by the administration. DON YGNACIO CUMPLIDO, who is now in Europe with his family, is the proprietor. The paper is of seventeen years' standing. The papers published in the capital are: The *Constitutional*, the *Globo*, the *Siglo* the *Monitor*, the *Boletin*, the *Orquesta*, the *Chuchara*, the *Iberia*, the *Sociedad*, the *Revista Universal*, the *Banderdura*, the *Artesano*, the *France Liberale*, the *Mexican Standard* and the *Two Republics*. The *Standard* is the official organ of the administration and the army. The *Two Republics* is the special organ of MARCUS OTTERBOURG, and it is supported by himself and the ex-confederates residing in the capital.

The country press is about equally divided on the question of the nominee for the Presidency. It is very clear now that the next President of Mexico will be either Hon. ESEQUIEL MONTES, who is in Europe on account of BAZAINE's sending him into exile, or one of the Generals, RIVA PALACIO or PORFIRIO DIAZ. Either will be a good nomination. All three are *moderados*, or Reform Liberals. RIVA PALACIO has refused the nomination of Chief Justice, the position in reality of Vice-President. He announced his disinclination in a letter which appeared in the *Siglo* of the 4th inst. He will only run for President. The highest gift in the choice of the people or nothing for the Toluca patriot.

The people cannot comprehend why the NEW-YORK TIMES should not approve of all the deeds of the Republican Government, for they say that it stood by them and against intervention and Empire for five years or more. They cannot exactly understand that you defended principle and liberty for the triumph of justice, and not for the crusade of blood and barbaric vengeance. CHAPULTEPEC.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-second Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 30.

The State Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M.

REPORTS.

Mr. E. BROOKS, from the Select Committee on Charities and Charitable Institutions, reported the following article:

SECTION 1. The Legislature may establish a Board of Commissioners of Charities consisting of eight persons, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, who shall have power to visit, inspect, and to require reports from charitable institutions of every nature and description whatever, whether established by individuals or supported or aided by the State, except religious organizations of a sectarian character, penal and correctional institutions, and educational institutions otherwise controlled by law. Such Board shall report to the Legislature. It shall also give notice to the Attorney-General of any breach of trust in the management of such institutions or their funds, who shall thereafter refer the question of such breach of trust to the proper court. The members of such Board shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Their term of office shall be eight years, and they shall be so classified that one shall go out of office in each year.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons may establish or increase the endowment of a charitable institution for the support of the poor, the advancement of learning and other lawful and public purpose. Such institutions shall be established and its funds administered in accordance with the rules of Courts of Equity, but the Legislature shall have power to limit the amount which a testator may devise or bequeath for charitable purposes. No charitable gift, devise or bequest shall be declared invalid for want of a trustee, and the proper Court shall, if necessary, appoint a trustee whenever property is devised or bequeathed in trust for charitable purposes, but not to an institution authorized by law to take it. The Board of Charities shall inquire and report whether there is any objection to the trust, grown out of the condition of the testator's mind, or if there are any claimants on his bounty. If the report is adverse, the charitable provision shall fail; if favorable, the proper Court shall carry the trust into effect. It shall be no objection to a charitable trust that it is perpetual. The Board of Charities may, at the end of thirty years after the establishment of a charity, inquire whether it is practicable that the property should be continued in its present employment. On their report that such employment is no longer practicable, such property may, under the sanction of the Court, be devoted to other public uses. This section shall not apply to the institutions excepted in the first section of this article.

SEC. 3. No charitable institution shall receive State aid except under the following circumstances: First—Application for such aid shall be made to the Board of Charities at least two months before the meeting of the Legislature. Second—The Board shall examine into the circumstances of the case and report that the institution claiming such aid tends to relieve the State from expense, with the amount of such relief, and that it is not religious or sectarian in its character, and that a majority of its managers are not members of one religious denomination. Third—If the same institution has previously received State aid, it must be reported that such aid has been fairly applied to the purposes for which it was bestowed.

SEC. 4. The Legislature may provide that any donor of charitable funds may direct that such funds shall be invested in the registered banks in this State, or of the United States, to be held in the name of the Comptroller. The Legislature may further provide that the Trustees of charitable institutions may avail themselves of the benefits of this provision.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

The following is the conclusion which the Committee has arrived at after weeks of laborious consideration, of exhaustive discussion, and many votes upon various propositions, and is as nearly as possible the harmonizing of differing and opposite views. The report is signed by CHAS. J. FOLGER, Chairman, Wm. M. Evarts, James G. Masten, Geo. Barker, Joshua M. Van Cott, Chas. P. Daly, Francis Kernan, W. Hutchins, Theo. W. Dwight, A. J. Parker, Chas. Andrews, Edwards Pierrepont and Matthew Hale:

ARTICLE 6. SEC. 1 provides the Assembly shall have the power of impeachment by a vote of the majority of all the members elected, &c., as in present Constitution.

SEC. 2. The Court of Appeals to be composed of seven Judges to be elected by the people, and hold office during good behavior until the age of seventy years, one of their number to be Chief-Justice. They may appoint a clerk, reporter and other attendants. Upon the organization of this Court, cases now pending in present Court of Appeals shall be vested in the Court created. Such causes as are pending Jan. 1, 1868, shall be heard and determined by a Commission to consist of five Commissioners of Appeals; but the Court hereby created may order any cause pending to be heard in the new Court of Appeals. Such Commission shall consist of the Judges of the present Court, and a fifth to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

SEC. 4. If any vacancy shall occur in the Commission, it may be filled by appointment by the Governor by advice and consent of the Senate. Said Commissioners may appoint from their number a Chief Commissioner and necessary attendants. The Reporter of the Court of Appeals to act in same capacity for the Commissioners and the decisions of the Board shall be certified and enforced same as the judgment of the Court of Appeals. Said Commission to continue three years, and all cases undetermined by that time to be referred to the Court of Appeals.

SEC. 5. At the end of ten years from the adoption of this Constitution by the people, the Legislature may provide for the appointment of a Commission to hear and determine such causes as may be transferred to it by the Court of Appeals, in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

SEC. 6. A Supreme Court as at present, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature at its next session shall divide the State into four judicial departments, and each of said departments into two districts, to be bounded by county lines. The City and County of New-York shall form one district. There shall be 34 Justices of the said Supreme Court, 10 in the Department of New-York and 8 in each of the others. But the Legislature shall have power to provide for an additional Justice in each of the said departments.

SEC. 7. Same as section 5, in present Constitution.

SEC. 8. Provision shall be made by law for designating from time to time the Justice who shall hold the General Terms, and also for designating a Chief-Justice of each department, who shall act as such during his continuance in office. Four of the said Judges may hold the General Term, three to form a quorum, and any one or more of said Judges may hold Special Terms, and Circuit Courts, and any one of them may preside in Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county.

SEC. 9. No Judge of Supreme or Appeals Court to sit in review of his own decisions.

SEC. 10. All vacancies in the office of Judge of Court of Appeals or Justice of Supreme Court shall be filled by election by the electors of the State, at the general election next after the vacancy shall occur; but the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, when the Senate is in session, and the Governor when the Senate is not in session, may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until the first day of January next after such general election.

SEC. 11. At the general election in the year 1870, there shall be submitted to the people, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide by law, to be determined by the electors of the State, the question: Shall vacancies as they occur in the offices of the Judges and Justices mentioned in sections 2, 5 and 15 of this article be filled by appointment? And if the majority of all the electors voting shall vote that such vacancies shall be so filled, then thereafter all vacancies of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and of the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo shall be filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; or if the Senate is not in session, by the Governor; but in such case the term of office shall expire at the end of the session of the Senate next after such appointment.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for them for any elective office (except that of Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals) given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. They shall not exercise any power of appointment to public office except as is herein specially provided.

SEC. 13. The time and place for holding the Court of Appeals shall be provided for by law, and also for holding General Term at convenient places.

SEC. 14. Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, may be removed by a two-third vote of the Legislature. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and Judges and Justices of inferior Courts not of record, may be removed by the Governor on recommendation of the Senate. There shall be in the County of New-York the Superior Court of the City, and that of Common Pleas of said City and county; in Buffalo the Superior Court. There shall be five Judges of the Superior Court of New-York and five for the Court of Common Pleas, and three Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo. One of their number shall be elected Chief-Justice.

SEC. 16. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Superior Court and of the Court of Common Pleas in New-York to be elected by the people, and Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo in the same manner, until seventy years of age.

SEC. 17. The salaries of Judges and Justices not to be diminished during their terms of office.

SEC. 18. There shall be elected in each County, except that of New-York, one County Judge to hold office for seven years, and shall perform the duties of Surrogate. The present County Court to be continued.

The County Judge and two Justices of the Peace may hold Courts of Sessions with such criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed.

In counties having a population of over 40,000 the Surrogate may be elected.

Inferior local Courts may be established by the Legislature in cities, and shall have a uniform organization and jurisdiction. The Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo are excepted from this.

SEC. 19. County Judges may preside at Courts of Session, or hold Court in any other county except New-York and Kings, when so requested.

SEC. 20. The Legislature may provide for the election of local officers.

SEC. 21. It may reorganize the Judicial Departments after each census. But it shall not increase the number of departments or districts.

SECS. 22 and 23. Same as present sections 17 and 18.

SEC. 24. Clerks of counties to be clerks of Supreme Court, and clerks of Court of Appeals shall keep their office at the seat of Government.

SEC. 25. No Judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, to receive any fees or perquisites, nor shall any officer, except a County Judge or Surrogate, Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, nor any judicial officer in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, practice as an attorney or counsellor in any Court of Record, or act as a referee.

SEC. 26. The Legislature may authorize judgments or decisions of any local inferior Court of Record, of original civil jurisdiction, to be removed for review directly to the Court of Appeals.

SEC. 27. Same as section 22, present Constitution.

SEC. 28. The first election for Judges for New York and Buffalo shall take place between the first Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of June, 1868, and said Courts enter upon their duties the first Monday of July thereafter.

SEC. 29. On the first Monday of July, 1868, the jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in the present Supreme Court shall become vested in the Supreme Court hereby established. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer shall have jurisdiction on and after the day mentioned of all indictments and proceedings then pending in the present Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

SEC. 30. The Judges of the present Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court to be eligible to any office at the first election under the Constitution.

SEC. 31. County Judges, Justices of the Peace and Coroners in office when this Constitution shall take effect shall hold their respective offices for the term elected.

SEC. 32. All local Courts, including the Surrogate's Court of New-York, shall remain with their present jurisdiction, and the Judges and Clerks thereof in office Jan. 1, 1868, shall continue until the expiration of their term unless the Legislature otherwise direct.

SEC. 33. The Legislature may create Probate Courts, abolish the office of Surrogate, confer upon existing Courts the powers and duties of Surrogate, and the jurisdiction of Surrogates; create Registers of wills and of the probate thereof, and of letters of administration, and provide for the trial by jury of issues in Surrogates' Courts, and in Courts having the like powers and duties.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was adopted that after this week the Convention will meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M., except on Mondays, and take a recess from 2 to 4 o'clock.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the powers and duties of the Legislature, Mr. BARKER in the chair.

The section providing that the Legislature shall not audit or allow any private claim or account against the State, or pass any special law in relation thereto, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law, was adopted.

The section creating a Court of Claims was discussed at length, but without taking action upon it the Convention took a recess to 7:30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the powers and duties of the Legislature was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The evening was occupied in discussing the propriety of creating a Court of Claims. After a long debate a section was adopted directing that the Legislature shall provide a by-law for creating a Court of Claims, to consist of three Judges to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, in which Court shall be adjudicated all such claims against the State as the Legislature shall from time to time by general laws direct.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved that the Attorney-General shall attend before the Court in behalf of the State in case of all claims arising against the State.

The question was taken on the amendment, and it was found that there was not a quorum present.

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported that fact to the Convention. The roll of the Convention was then called, and seventy-eight members answered to their names. As there was not a quorum, the Convention adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Freedmen Not to Take Seats in the Approaching Convention—The Collection of Debts—Intended Speech of Gov. Orr.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 30.

The *Chronicle & Sentinel* asserts, on the authority of members of the Board of Registers, that private instructions have been issued that no freedmen will be permitted to take seats in the approaching Convention.

Gen. POPE having been written to to know whether there was any truth in the report that he intended issuing an order staying the collection of debts, replies: "No conceivable circumstances could induce me to interfere with the general business of the State, or the relations of debtor and creditor. The only orders issued, or to be issued, are such as are considered necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, which do not warrant violent changes in the ordinary course of civil business. The people must look for relief to the State Convention. I do not consider such matters within my province to adjust."

Gov. ORR was to deliver a speech at Belton, S. C., to-day, in which he will advise the people to register and vote for the Convention, being satisfied the attitude of the negro in the Convention and Legislature will produce a wonderful reaction in favor of the South throughout the North.

Petition to Gen. Pope for the Removal of the City Authorities of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 30.

It is rumored here that a petition has been sent to Gen. POPE for the removal of the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen; and a counter-petition has been gotten up, to retain the present Board, which is signed by all the influential citizens and merchants of this city.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans—Obsequies of Gen. Cyrus Hamlin—Orders by Gen. Sheridan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 30.

There were twenty-six deaths by yellow fever yesterday. Gen. CYRUS HAMLIN was to-day interred with Masonic ceremonies. Thirty of the crew and four officers of the iron-clad *Mahaska* are sick with yellow fever, and were removed to the hospital yesterday. Four of the crew had died. They had remained cooped up on board the ship until the vessel almost became a pest house.

Gen. SHERIDAN's Order No. 129 removes P. G. MOHAN, City Comptroller, and appoints D. R. MANDEL in his stead, for reasons similar to those given in the order readjusting the City Council.

Order No. 130 orders the election on the second Monday of September, by the Police juries of each parish, of inspectors of levees, to enter forthwith upon their duties, notifying riparian proprietors to repair and strengthen, or construct new levees, or in default thereof to enforce the law for such case, providing that a correct account of the expenses for said repair or construction, whether by individuals or parish, shall be kept; and upon the acceptance of the levees by the State Engineer, the amount to be paid from the proceeds of the State bonds, appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

BASE-BALL MATTERS.

Base Ball Match Between the Mutuals of New-York and the Keystones of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 30.

The Mutuals, of New-York, and the Keystones, of this city, played a game of base ball at Camden, this afternoon, resulting in favor of the latter by a score of 28 to 20. The result of the match was a great surprise, as bets were generally in favor of the Mutuals by heavy odds. At the close of the eighth innings the Mutuals were three ahead, but in the ninth the Mutuals were "whitewashed," and the Keystones, by extraordinary luck and fine batting, made eleven runs, achieving the victory. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	Outs.	Runs.
Pike, c.	4	2	Dick, 2d b.	3	4
Hunt, c. f.	3	2	Cope, p.	3	3
Bearman, 1st b.	1	4	Smith, r. f.	3	3
Waterman, 3d b.	4	2	Emell, c.	4	2
Peters, p.	5	1	Woods, l. f.	4	3
Hatfield, 2d b	1	4	McGlarnin, s.s.	3	3
Reed, r. f.	4	1	Robinson, 1st b.	3	3
McMahon, l. f.	3	1	McMullen, c. f.	2	3
Devyer, s. s.	2	3	Mackie, 3d b.	2	4
Total	27	20	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	5	1	4	2	7	0	0	1	0	—20
Keystone	1	1	0	1	6	1	6	1	11	—28

Match for the Championship of Connecticut.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, Aug. 30.

The game for the championship of Connecticut was played to-day, between the Pequot Club of this city and the Oceanic Club of Mystic, and resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 25 to 18.

The Pequots played five of their second nine.

The Horse Fair at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Aug. 30.

The third day's programme of the horse fair in this city, postponed from yesterday on account of the rain, has been successfully carried out to-day, and with a greatly-increased attendance of spectators. Among the visitors were Gov. BULLOCK, Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, and other well-known gentlemen. The whole number of people on the park this afternoon was not less than 20,000.

In the class of horses that have not trotted faster than 2:40 in public five started, and the purse was won by *Lady Farnum*, owned by Mr. HARRISON ROGERS, of North Bridgewater, defeating *Navigator* and *Capt. Lawrence*. *Brandywine* and *Helene* were distanced.

The hurdle-race of two miles over eight hurdles was won by Col. McDANIEL's *Blackbird* in 3:58¼, defeating *Gen. Williams* and *Red Dick*.

To-morrow will be the last day of the fair, which will close with a trot for $1,200 between *Lady Thorne*, *Lucy* and the Goldsmith mare.

Fatal Casualties.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Aug. 30.

A sad drowning casualty occurred at Farmington this forenoon. WILLIAM, the youngest son of Rev. JOHN R. KEEP, teacher at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of this city, was in a rowboat, with a female relative, on Farmington River. Approaching too near the dam, the boat was carried over the Falls and the boy was drowned. His companion saved her life by clinging to the edge of the boat till assistance arrived. Mr. KEEP sank, and when found life was extinct. He was a young man of fine talents and very much respected. He was about 20 years of age, and a member of the Sophomore class, at Yale College.

DANIEL SHAY, a man about 50 years of age, was run over by the cars yesterday afternoon, at Manchester station, and killed. The body was sent to the hospital in this city, and this afternoon sent to Boston where his friends reside.

Destructive Fire in Montana—Cash Paid for Indian Scalps.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 30.

About one-half of Reynolds City, Montana Territory, was destroyed by fire on the 10th of August.

The Montana Rangers, under Gen. BEEM, expected to move against the Indians in a short time. Five hundred dollars have been paid for three Indian scalps.

No tidings of the expedition which left Fort Hays, Kansas, a few days since, have yet been received.

The wife of Col. BANKHEAD and twenty-five men of the Fifth Regiment had died of cholera at Fort Wallace.

New-Jersey Firemen at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 30.

This morning the New-Jersey firemen, invited guests, and Poughkeepsie firemen, accompanied by Mayor REED, of Trenton, and other gentlemen, proceeded to Vassar College in carriages, and after being handsomely entertained, there was a grand parade on the beautiful grounds of the College by the firemen and guests. This evening there will be a grand display of fireworks and an open-air concert in honor of the Jerseymen, who will leave for home to-morrow morning on the steamer *Mary Powell*. They express themselves highly pleased with their visit.

Swimming Race on Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 30.

On Wednesday last JOHN McGREEN and CHAS. KINNEY, of Kelly's Island, near Sandusky, swam a race on Lake Erie, from Kelly's Island towards the main land at Marblehead, a distance of four miles and a half. After swimming three miles, KINNEY gave out, and was taken into a boat. McGREEN accomplished the whole distance in two and a half hours, without resting, and seemed very little fatigued. This is said to be the most remarkable swimming feat on record.

The McCool and Jones Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 30.

It is understood that the fight between MIKE McCOOL and AARON JONES for the championship of the United States will take place somewhere in Butler County, Ohio.

A great crowd of the "fancy" from all parts of the country have already arrived here to witness the "mill," which, it is believed, will be a most deperate one.

The fight will commence between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

Quotations of California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The following are the quotations for mining and other shares: Gould & Curry, $570; Savage, $4,500; Potosi, $430; Ophir, $80; Hale & Norcross, $3,000; Crown Point, $1,400; Yellow Jacket, $900; Belcher, $200; Alpha, $450; Imperial, $140 per share. California Steam Navigation Company, 71; California State Telegraph Company, 81.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

DAVID HENRY & Co.'s wholesale liquor-store, No. 20 State-street, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $60,000, on which there is $45,000 insurance. The stock of TURNER, BRISTOL & Co., wholesale leather-dealers, in the adjoining building, was damaged by water to the extent of $12,000. WEST's stock of carpets was also damaged. The total loss will probably reach $100,000.

Seizure of a Tobacco Manufactory in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 30.

RAPP & Co.'s tobacco manufactory was seized to-day for violation of the Internal Revenue.

The merchants here organized a Board of Trade to-day.

The Northwestern Saengerfest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Aug. 30.

Arrangements for the Northwestern Saengerfest, commencing on the 3d proximo, are nearly completed. A hall capable of seating six thousand persons has been erected on Court House-square for the occasion. A complimentary banquet will be tendered the visiting members of the Press on Friday night.

Inauguration of the Governor of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 30.

Owing to the continued serious illness of Hon. J. T. HELM, the Governor-elect, the inauguration ceremonies will take place at his residence at Elizabethtown. Gov. BRAMLETTE and Staff and the members of the City Council of Louisville will take part in the proceedings.

Murder in New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Aug. 30.

A German saloon-keeper named MATUSH was shot and instantly killed in his saloon, this evening, by another German named GAUZBAUER. The latter immediately shot himself, inflicting a fatal wound. A difficulty about money matters is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

Four Tenement-Houses Burned in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 30.

Four tenement-houses on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 30.

One hundred and eighty-four persons registered to-day, of whom 75 were whites and 109 colored.

Arrival of Specie at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 30.

The steamer *Guidon*, from Fort Benton on the 10th inst., arrived at Omaha to-day with half a million dollars in treasure.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector's Suits at New-York.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Aug. 30.

There seems to be a strong effort in the columns of the Press hostile to the Secretary of the Treasury to fasten censure upon his treatment of the so-called Collector's suits which within the last ten years have arisen and accumulated in very large numbers in the Courts of New-York City. The object of these suits is to recover back duties alleged to have been paid in excess. The actions are brought against the Collector of Customs, the Government being the party really called to answer. The legal profession understand that this species of action is confined to New-York City, and was little known, even there, prior to the war. The first suits arose some time about 1857, in consequence of certain decisions of the Courts at that period. Under the legislation during the war they greatly multiplied, and now, numbering some three thousand, involve perhaps an average of five hundred dollars each, and an aggregate sum of several millions, exclusive of interest and cost. A former District-Attorney in that district, in a very large number of cases, consented to judgments, and in numerous instances those judgments have been, without questioning, satisfied at the Treasury.

The Secretary, as we understand the matter, having carefully investigated the nature of these cases, and the circumstances under which judgment was thus, by consent, secured, now refuses to regard them as precedents binding the Department in unsettled cases, especially in those classified as commissions and charges cases, which, with some other varieties, are prosecuted, it is believed, by attorneys and agents, upon contingent fees and at their own expense.

Such is a general statement of the nature and condition of these claims, the action of the Secretary in declining to allow the Treasury to be depleted in the liquidation of which, without more satisfactory adjudication, has brought upon him a tempest of denunciation. If we have presented the matter justly, as we have endeavored by careful inquiry at the reliable sources of knowledge pertaining to the subject to do, there cannot be the slightest question in the minds of fair and intelligent men that the Secretary has acted with the utmost discretion and wisdom in the premises. As we conceive, these claims stand upon no high equity. The extra duties were paid, in fact, not by these claimants, but by the consumers of the goods which, in consequence of the uncommon imposts, were so much raised in market value. The money, if refunded, cannot, in any event, reach the parties to whom it in equity belongs. All who have given the slightest attention to the operations of a tariff understand this fact very well. The law, it is true, permits these importers to come into Court with their claims; but what we wish to suggest is, that in cases where there is so low a degree of equity, the claimants are justly held up strictly to the rigors of the law, the protection of which they claim.

We understand the Secretary to have taken the position that these claims should not be paid till the proper and competent tribunal has adjudged the principle upon which they rest as constituting a just and legal demand against the Government. When this shall appear, if at all, the whole class will be promptly paid. The cases decided last Winter were tried before a single Judge, and a question so vast in its measure as this the Secretary demands, and it impresses us, justly, should be presented for judgment to a more weighty tribunal; at least, that what seems to him to be manifestly an erroneous decision should be reviewed by another Judge.

The fact that the Secretary has ordered certain claims embraced in the general category to be paid without a suit or protest furnishes no ground of censure, because, as we understand the matter, they were exceptional cases, manifestly just and equitable in their character, and meriting the special treatment extended to them.

The Secretary of the Treasury is placed in his position as the sworn protector of the public funds, and in all this matter we can see nothing that has been done on his part which he was not imperatively demanded to do in the discharge of his grave official duties. There is not, perhaps, any doubt that in the vast accumulation of these cases there are some of a just and meritorious nature. The fair and rational conclusion, however, seems to us to be, that the great mass of the claims are the result of after-thought, with depredators upon the public funds at the bottom of them. The public interest and justice demand that all such claims should be subjected to the rigid scrutiny of the law, and the Secretary will be sustained by the country in taking care that such scrutiny is exacted.

The Secretary needs no vindication of his action in this matter from our hands, and we have designed none. The facts which we have endeavored correctly in substance to state are of public concern, and at the same time it would certainly seem a full and sufficient justification of the Secretary's course.

Reception of Chief-Justice Chase in New-Hampshire.

Chief-Justice CHASE, while in Nashua, N. H., on Thursday, visited the New-Hampshire General Association of Ministers, holding its annual session there, and was introduced to the Association by its moderator, Rev. Dr. DAY, of Hollis. In reply, he spoke substantially as follows:

"I hardly know what to say, gentlemen of the Association, but am certainly very grateful for the confidence of such a body of men as I see before me, and it would be untrue not to say that I have endeavored to merit it. One of the most oppressive feelings which affects the heart—especially of one who feels his duty to God and his country—is that the people who have placed in him public trust go about their usual avocations and leave him there, trusted with those great powers, to use not for his own profit or advantage, but because they think he will take care of their interests. And if, under any circumstances, a man's heart will be moved to earnest and continued labor, it will be under these. You have had your part to bear. Without the instructions of the pulpit throughout our land, our people would not have continued to enjoy the privileges which we possess. Our success in the recent struggle was due to two things; first, every soldier felt that he had a duty as a citizen of the country; and secondly, he felt he was acting under the eye of his country and of his God. It was the moral and religious element which made our people so strong, and such a people is unconquerable and invincible. But we come to a new era; we are living a new life, and the teachings of ministers become more important than ever. What is your special duty? To inspire the individual citizen with a sense of his responsibility to his country and his God. The time has come when every man has the right of suffrage. Think what a responsibility this is. How pure, how right-minded, how patriotic should the voter be in approaching the ballot-box. Differences there must be, and should be; but the duty of inculcating the great obligation of exercising the right of suffrage honestly, justly, not from selfish or party consideration, but from duty, as he will wish he had when he gives his final account, rests upon all. I see before me men whose age, whose intelligence, whose capacity would lead me to listen; but invited, I could not well forbear to speak. In another State I have long inculcated these lessons, and in this State I could hardly do less than say these words to you."

A brief adjournment was held to allow those present an opportunity of being introduced to the honored guest.

Explanation of Gen. Pope's Jury Order.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 55.—General Order No. 53 is not designed to require that the present juries already drawn in this district shall be set aside and new juries drawn and summoned, but only in the case of juries already drawn and summoned, that the jurors shall be required to take the oath specified in General Order No. 53, and that jurors who cannot take that oath shall be replaced by such as can. Juries shall be hereafter listed, drawn and summoned as required in that order.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. POPE.

G. K. SANDERSON, Captain Thirty-third U. S. Infantry and A. A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Roman Question—Discussion of Mexican Matters—"Modern Improvements" in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1867.

If Italy knows how to take advantage of opportunities which new circumstances may present, she may, during the coming year, or even in a few months, be able to vindicate her title to Rome, and destroy what has so long been a curse to the Catholic world, the temporal power of the Pope. The torch of war may be lighted sooner than we have anticipated. If there be truth in recent reports hostilities between Greece and Turkey are imminent, and whatever may be the calculations of the Western Powers, these may begin the general conflagration. That Greece desires war with her old enemy we know, but it may be doubted whether its fires would be lighted were not fuel to be supplied by Russia.

If the Eastern question is to be reopened Louis Napoleon may suddenly find knocked in the head other possible designs. Of whatever value Italy's support may be, she will be free to give it as it may suit her interest. That, indeed, is what we are in the habit of saying; but after all, she is only free morally, unless she is strong enough to make her determination respected when the exigencies of her neighbors make it necessary for her to take, on one side or the other, a decided stand. There are some who talk of neutrality, but it requires considerable power to maintain even that, and we are among those who have doubted whether Italy would be found strong enough to be allowed to hold such an attitude. Italy is always strong by her geographical position, and as a base for carrying on maritime operations can be of the last service to Powers at war in the Mediterranean.

If France will allow Italy to have her way at Rome, she may still count on her friendship and gratitude, and, so far as she is able to render any, her active aid. But in view of the possible continued opposition of France to legitimate national associations, there is a party here which points the country to an alliance with Prussia and Russia, in opposition to French designs.

We have not seen so much spirit shown for some time as that awakened by the report that the French General had been reviewing and talking to the Pope's Antibes soldiers. Such a bold step, ordered, as it appears, by the French Department of War, produced a general burst of indignation, and the plainest words were spoken that we have heard for a long time. "Louis Napoleon is as false as a Byzantine Greek." "He needs to find his master in Europe, as he has found him in America." "France must know that if she wishes the friendship of Italy, she can no longer have it as vassal;" and much more to the same purpose has been written and spoken during the last two weeks.

The death of Maximilian and the condition of Mexico occupy public attention not less than when the first intelligence of the catastrophe was received. Juarez is beginning to find friends who speak out with boldness in justification of his act. Among other demonstrations here in Italy, several meetings of Republicans have been held in towns in the North, at which addresses of approbation directed to the Mexican chief and people have been adopted; that voted at the meeting at Ravenna being signed by more than four thousand citizens. Quite apart from republican sympathies, probably Juarez enjoys a prestige, bad though it be, among the rulers of Europe and their followers greater than that of any other man on our continent. Man is so constituted that against his will, and while he condemns the crime, he respects audacity, and is awed by it. And then the act of Juarez is respectable among the high here because it is in imitation of Imperial example.

The Catholic organs are already beginning to talk of the French Bishops and the dozen missionaries, his companions, killed by the Indians at Santa Fé, as so many new martyrs of the church; and it may be that in a year or two we shall be called again to Rome to witness their canonization. The calendar is already crowded with the names of good and bad men made saints; but a day may be found for new ones if the money is furnished to pay for the candle burnt in St. Peter's.

Two or three miles from Florence there is a quiet little hamlet called Petriolo. On Sunday, ten days ago, in the forenoon, there passed through the village a respectable looking man of thirty, accompanied by a decent woman, younger than himself by six or eight years. They went to mass together in the church, and afterward partook of refreshments together at a café. They left the town together apparently good friends. In the afternoon the man passed through the village reading a book, as calm as when seen with his companion. A few hours after the body of the woman was found in a neighboring field, with the head separated from the trunk, and buried near by under a thin covering of dirt and leaves. The event has become the all-engrossing object of attention in the neighborhood, and after the most diligent inquiries for more than a week, no clue could be obtained to the actor or victim, as to who they might be. But, two days back, information came to the police which led to the arrest of a man, who proved to be the husband of the murdered woman, and with him, as accomplices in crime, of his mother and sister. They are all from the Venetian provinces. The culprit has since confessed his guilt, and what adds to its enormity, gives as a reason for the murder, that it was necessary to remove an obstacle, as the sister was in process of maternity, the fruit of incest for a long time practiced with the knowledge and approbation of the mother. As they were conducted to prison the excited populace would have proceeded to extremities had there not been the protection of the police.

Florence is just now agitated about a supply of water. Several plans have been submitted for an aqueduct to bring water from the neighboring hills, but the difference of opinion as to the best source and mode of supply has led to a controversy very much like that in one of our provincial towns. The company promises to bring it in iron pipes from Sieve, about ten miles, and have it ready for distribution to the citizens early next year. But a majority of the Municipal Council wish to have a permanent structure of masonry, and probably that will be decided upon, and so the blessing of an abundant supply of pure water will have to be waited for several years.

The rapid increase of the population of Florence, immediately after it became the seat of government, caused an extraordinary advance in the price of houses. This was felt by all classes, but more particularly by the laboring population, many of whom were driven into the street, or to seek shelter in the country, in localities inconveniently remote from their labor. This caused the erection, outside of the walls then standing, of a number of buildings in wood, covered with sheet iron, which have been found hot and uncomfortable, and ill-suited to the purposes designed. This led to the adoption of a better plan, which has been successfully carried out, and by the gift of land to the society, by the municipality, is to be put into action on a large scale. The models already completed are buildings of four stories, covering an acre or an acre and a half of land, and each capable of accommodating, without crowding, from three to four hundred persons. Each building has at least eight entrances, and is divided into apartments of three and four rooms, which groups are rented at from $2 to $4 a month. They are provided with most of the conveniences known in Italian houses, and in addition are clean and well ventilated. The work is regarded as one of true philanthropy, and is worthy of imitation in all large towns.

Angelico.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco.

It may be doubted whether the Puritan Fathers, when they landed on the rocky coast of New-England in December, had a harder task before them in building up a home, than did the Americans twenty-one years ago who undertook to found a city on this bay. The site was simply a desert of sand, with hills of clay and sand, and a few ravines where grew the occasional low evergreen oaks which the violent ocean-winds permitted to exist. The air was filled with clouds of dust in Summer, and the gulches and trails in Winter were almost impassable with unknown depths of mud. There were no pleasant groves or green intervales such as must have greeted the first founders of New-York, or deep forests such as sheltered the builders of Boston. Bare sand and rock, were all the landscape and the few green trees in the garden of the Mission Dolores must have been the only vegetation to show what might be done in beautifying the desert spot.

But here American energy and perseverance have succeeded in founding a great city—mountains have been leveled and valleys filled up to accomplish it; millions have been spent to subdue the refractory nature—water brought from a mountain valley twenty-fives away to bestow fertility on the barren site, beautiful lawns front many of the houses, flowers of indescribable richness and variety fill every door-yard, exquisite shrubbery adorns the grass-plats; there are long streets and hill sides of comfortable houses with all the modern conveniences; massive hotels equal to the best of our coast, handsome shops, large warehouses, churches—some of them of much beauty—school-houses and public buildings of taste and good architectural effect. The wonder is that so much could be accomplished with such an unpromising site and such refractory material during the space of twenty-one years. The city, however, can never be an imposing one. The necessity of using wood and the custom of building low (perhaps from fear of earthquakes) and irregularity of size to the structures deprive the streets of any grand air. With all the immense energy and great wealth of the citizens, nature could never be utterly subdued. There are no trees in the city and no parks. One of our most experienced landscape gardeners who was here (Mr. Olmsted) believes that under proper conditions an agreeable park might be laid out. The grounds would have to be somewhat sunken and protected by hedges or otherwise from the sea winds before shrubbery could be started. But when a proper shelter was once secured, a little water, and this wonderful climate would make the pleasure-grounds one of the gardens of the earth. A public-spirited citizen, who has succeeded so well with the What-Cheer-House, Mr. Woodward, has already opened some very pretty gardens to the public on a small entrance fee.

The dust, too, of San Francisco has never been properly subdued. Why such an enterprising population should permit so many streets to be almost unendurable from the clouds of sand, is not very comprehensible. The wooden pavement, which answers better here than in New-York, owing to the absence of frost, and a more frequent use of the watering cart, will cure this great nuisance of the city.

The more I examine the Californian Capitol, the more I am struck with its aspect, as a city where democracy has succeeded. Universal suffrage has had here its legitimate effect; it has given the government of affairs to the intelligent and moral classes, and those with most material interest. This may have arisen from the influence of large numbers of educated and energetic young Americans who early emigrated here, or it may be an effect of that tremendous outburst of moral power, which overrode all the bounds of law and order and put the elements of rascality and devilishness under foot for a generation to come—the revolution under the Vigilance Committee, thirteen years since. However it be explained, it is certain that the city is much better governed than in any of our Eastern cities. The Police is good, the citizen is safe in the lowest streets, fires are less frequent and destructive than with us, though the houses are of the most combustible; there is little open and repulsive vice; gambling is held in with a tight rein; the streets are dirty, it is true, but cleaner than those of New-York; the schools (of which I shall speak more hereafter) and the school system are the best; the Sabbath is better observed than in New-York. It is evident that the intelligent and moral element has the control here, and keeps it vigorously. And all these results, be it remembered, have been obtained, not from the State, as with us, but by universal suffrage in the city. Of course there is jobbery here, as elsewhere, and the low and immoral elements get a voice sometimes, but on the whole the city seems well governed.

There are other evidences, too, of high civilization: the churches are well attended, especially by men; there are excellent libraries and reading-rooms, with large memberships; social clubs, with handsome rooms and all the appliances of comfort; institutions of charity and benefaction, for the orphan and the homeless and young criminal. One finds, beside, many houses where refinement and true taste prevail, and where much hospitality is shown.

The great social evil of the city seems to be, however, the hotel-life. Large numbers of people who ought to be keeping house, whether from laziness or supposed economy, live alone or with their families in hotels and boarding-houses. From this kind of life come the scandals which so much disgrace the city, and the bad gossip which is so prevalent here. Here are brought out the fast and loud young girls we meet so much while traveling in California; and here the young men, many of them foreigners, learn the free-and-easy manner with ladies which so destroys on both sides all the charm and grace of intercourse. This is not the fruit, it should be remembered, of the refinement of San Francisco, but mainly of this hotbed life in public places.

C. L. B.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 27, 1867.

Gambling in the Railroad Cars.—The Boston *Traveler* says: "Recently a young man from a city about a hundred miles from Boston came on board a train of cars bound for this city. He found his way into a smoking car, and two blacklegs soon induced him to play cards, small stakes being put up first. Of course he was allowed to win a small sum, but was soon swindled out of $100—all the money he had. He went into another car, and tried to borrow money of a friend, but did not succeed. Returning to the smoking car, he staked his gold watch on the result of a game, and lost that. Still infatuated, he staked his trunk of clothing, and was cheated out of that. He returned to his friend desperate, and said he must have money to redeem his clothes. His friend, who, by the way, happened to be an officer of the law, went with him to the sharpers and by threats made them disgorge their plunder, and the young fool reached Boston as rich as when he left home—which is certainly better than he deserved."

Taxation of National Banks.—The question of the legality of the tax upon the shares of National Bank stock was brought up for adjudication a few days ago, before the Circuit Court of Cooper County, Mo., at its August Term, in the case of the Central Bank at Boonville against Thomas E. Rochester, the Collector of Cooper County. The tax was decided to be illegal, and a perpetual injunction granted against the Collector. The decision was based upon the authority of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Superior Courts of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and other States. The case at Boonville was argued by eminent counsel on both sides before Judge Miller, and, in the light of recent decisions by the highest tribunals of other States, he did not hesitate to grant the injunction.

The officers of the New-Hampshire Agricultural Society offer a silver medal to the newspaper which shall give the best report of their next exhibition.

TOUR OF THE MUTUAL BASE-BALL CLUB.

The Play at Washington and Baltimore.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 26, 1867.

The Mutual Base-Ball Club of New York, which left your City last Saturday evening, arrived in town on Sunday morning, and has since been the guest of the National Club, of this city. Every attention has been shown to the visitors during yesterday and today, and all the notable objects of interest in Washington have been visited. The White House was visited to-day by the members of the Club and their friends, who were introduced to the President by Coroner Wildey. The headquarters of the Club are at Willard's Hotel, where some eighty members of the Club are stopping.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon several six and four horse stages were placed at the disposal of the Club by the Nationals, in which to reach their inclosed ground on Fourteenth-street, where the game was to take place. All the seats in the ground were occupied long before 3 o'clock, when the game commenced, and the assemblage surrounding the field must have numbered fully 4,000, a very large number of whom were ladies. The Mutuals wore their new uniform for the first time, and attracted considerable attention when they came on the field.

The game commenced at 3 o'clock, and it was at once seen that the Mutuals would prove winners. They assumed a decided lead at the start, and held it to the finish. Their batting was the heaviest and safest they had done this season, while their fielding was first-class. The pitching of Peters, ably supported behind the bat by the superb catching of Hatfield, was very effective, and such fine batters as constitute the National nine could do nothing with it. The base playing of Bearman, Pike and Waterman was the comment of all who witnessed it. Devyr played at short in his old style, while the outer field, although there was little to do, was well attended to. The Mutuals and their friends had heard so much of the National Club and their magnificent playing on their Western tour, that they were somewhat disappointed at the poor display they made in this game. With the exception of Parker at second, and Berthrong and Hodges in the field, none of the nine played up to their standard. Williams' pitching, although severely punished by the Mutuals, would not have yielded them over twenty-five runs, if properly supported. Missed fly-catches, failures to stop, dropped balls and wild throws, characterized the fielding of the Nationals throughout the game. A change of pitchers in the fifth inning, when Wright took Williams' place and Berthrong went behind the bat, operated favorably for two innings; but the New-Yorkers soon got used to George's style, and in the seventh and eighth innings hit it away so easily, that Williams was sent back on the ninth. Double plays were made in the first and third innings by the Nationals, in which Fox, Wright, Parker and Fletcher took part. In the first inning Waterman and Bearman also made a pretty double play. The Mutuals take the 7:30 train to-morrow morning for Baltimore, where they play the Pastime Club. In this game Thorn and Jewett will take Peters' and Hatfield's places, the latter reserving themselves for their grand trial of skill with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday. We give a full score below:

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, 2d b	4	1	Pike, 2d b	1	6
Williams, p	3	2	C. Hunt, c. f	2	7
Wright, s. s	2	3	Bearman, 1st b	3	4
Hodges, r. f	3	2	Waterman, 3d b	2	6
Berthrong, c. f	3	2	Peters, p	6	1
Fox, 3d b	2	2	Hatfield, c	4	3
Norton, c	2	3	Jewett, l. f	3	5
Fletcher, 1st b	3	1	Devyr, s. s	5	3
Smith, l. f	5	0	McMahon, r. f	2	5
Total	27	16	Total	27	40

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
National	0	3	4	0	0	1	3	3	2	—16
Mutual	5	6	1	8	1	0	7	8	4	—40

Fly-catches—Parker, 2; Wright, 5; Fox, 3; Fletcher, 2—total, 12. Hunt, 1; Waterman, 1; Peters, 2; Hatfield, 2; Jewett, 1; Devyr, 1—Total 8. Out on fouls—National, 5; Mutual, 4. Out on bases—National, 10; Mutual, 14. Struck out—Jewett, 1. Left on bases—Fox, 1; Fletcher, 1—total, 2. Pike, 1; Bearman, 1; McMahon, 1—total, 3. Passed balls—Norton, 10; Berthrong, 2; Hatfield, 7. Bases on called balls—Parker, 1; Hodges, 1; Berthrong, 1; Fox, 1—total, 4. Pike, 1; Peters, 1; Jewett, 1. Umpire—Mr. Charles S. Glover, Jr., of the Eclectic Club of New York. Scorers—Messrs. Munson and Dongan. Time of game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

The Club on Tuesday played at Baltimore, and were badly beaten by the Pastime Club of that city. The game was played on the inclosed ground of the Pastime Club, and was witnessed by several thousand interested spectators, among whom were quite a number of ladies. The New-Yorkers, on their arrival from Washington, were immediately taken in charge by the members of the Pastime Club. Druid Hill Park was visited, and other objects of interest were shown to the strangers.

At 2 o'clock special conveyances left the Eutaw House, the headquarters of the club, for the ground. The Mutuals, looking upon the Pastimes as a second-rate club, left out of their nine four of their best players. As substitutes, Thorn and Jewett went in to pitch and catch, while Patterson and Reed, neither of whom have engaged in a game this season, played in the field. The Pastimes batted Thorn very heavily in the second inning, at the end of which the score stood 14 to 7. Acting under advice, Thorn changed his tactics, and commenced to pitch slow. This had a good effect, and if all the chances offered to the field had been accepted, five or six runs in the next four innings would have been all that the Pastimes were entitled to; but Hunt, Patterson, Reed and Zeller muffed fearfully, and twenty runs were made. In the meantime, by good batting, the Mutuals had almost closed up the large difference that existed at the end of the second inning, the score standing 23 to 22 at the end of the sixth. In the seventh inning eleven runs were made by the Pastimes, when four was all they were entitled to. This thoroughly discouraged those of the Mutuals who had been playing good, and for the next two innings the Pastimes had things all their own way.

The fine playing of J. Popplin behind the bat, and the good general play of the Pastime nine, was the admiration of the New-Yorkers. Bearman, Pike and Jewett, of the Mutuals, deserve credit for their fine display under discouraging circumstances. The following is a summary of the game:

PASTIME.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Mallinckrodt, p	2	6	Pike, 2d b	3	5
McKim, l. f	3	5	C. Hunt, s. s	4	3
Buck, 2d b	2	5	Bearman, 1st b	0	6
G. Popplin, s. s	4	5	Reed, r. f	2	4
Mitchell, r. f	3	5	Waterman, 3d b	2	4
McDowell, 3d b	4	4	Patterson, c. f	4	2
J. Popplin, c	3	4	Thorn, p	5	2
Shannon, c. f	5	4	Jewett, c	1	4
Sears, 1st b	1	8	Zeller, l. f	6	1
Total	27	47	Total	27	31

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9.h.	
Pastime	1	13	4	0	1	4	11	6	7	—47
Mutual	2	5	0	7	4	4	4	3	2	—31

Fly-catches—Pastime, 13; Mutual, 9.
Out on Fouls—Pastime, 3; Mutual, 12.
Left on Bases—Pastime, 6; Mutual, 5.
Home Runs—Mallinckrodt, 3; Mitchell, 1; Pike, 1.
Passed Balls—Popplin, 8; Jewett, 3; Reed, 7.
Bases on Called Balls—Pastime, 4; Mutual, 7.
Umpire—Mr. Chas. S. Glover, Jr., of the Eclectic Club, of New-York.
Scorers—Messrs. Keilnoltry and Dongan.
Time of Game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The American Express Office Burglary at Kingston—Interesting Statement of the Affair—An Interview with Danny Casey.

Kingston, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Danny Casey, charged with attempting to rob the American Express Company's office in this place was brought here last night under arrest of Detective Radford, of New-York City, and Sheriff Westbrook, of Ulster County, and lodged in jail.

The details of the attempted burglary are very interesting, and are as follows:

On the 9th of this month Casey, and a man who gave his name as Gray, arrived at Rondout, one mile from here, accompanied by a man giving his name as Walter Mead. The three put up at the Mansion House, registering their names. Soon after Mead accosted William Burr, a resident of Kingston, whom he introduced himself to, and asked if room could be obtained at the coming County Fair to play three-card monte and to use a sweat-board, saying that his friend Casey was "lightning smart" at that business. Burr told him he did not know. Then Casey took Burr aside and said, "Look here this little cuss (meaning Mead) has put up two or three jobs for us, and they haven't amounted to anything—one at Matteawan, where we got only $160, and the other at Pleasant Valley. Now we want to go through the American Express Office in this place." Burr said "you can't do that, for a man sleeps there." Casey replied they "could give him a sleep that would last him," or words to that effect. Burr didn't acquiesce in such an arrangement, when it was understood that the man who slept in the office should be taken into confidence and the thing go on. He was taken into the confidence of the burglars, and informed them that the safe in the office was one of Herring's make. The burglars then went to New-York and came back on the Monday following, with a few tools, when the man who slept in the office informed them that he had made a mistake, and that the safe was a Davison or Davidson make, when Casey said impatiently, "then these tools won't do." Again the burglars went to New-York, after having first, through the connivance of the man whom they had taken into their confidence, received an impression of the key of the safe. On Monday, of last week, they came back, when Burr remonstrated about the key arrangement, whereupon the burglars broke the key they had made from the impression, and gave the pieces to Burr. During all this time of making arrangements, Burr and De Munn, the driver of the American Express Company, and the man spoken of above, had been in daily intercourse with the Police authorities, and every arrangement had been made to surprise the burglars at their work, with the understanding that Burr and De Munn were to keep leading them on. Tuesday night, of last week, the office was entered at a late hour of the night by the two burglars, Casey and Gray, Mead having given up his part in the job. By preconcerted movements, the Sheriff and his *posse* had surrounded the building, and were waiting a signal from De Munn to tell them when the burglars were at work, so that they could be caught in the act. Unknown, however, to any of the party, the robbers had still another key, with which they opened the safe easily, taking out two packages, one marked $25,000 and the other $45,000, and then stepped out of the office, ready to depart. De Munn seeing them come with their tools, was surprised, not expecting the job to be finished so soon. One of the burglars said to him, "We want some plank to brace the safe with." De Munn said, "Well, hold on; I will go and get them at a lumber-yard." "No," said one of the burglars, "we'll go with you." De Munn wishing to acquaint the Sheriff with the fact that the work had been accomplished, and that the time had arrived to arrest the robbers, insisted that he could go alone, when one of the burglars said, "You come on with us now, or I'll blow your head off," which De Munn did. Just as the burglars got over a fence, De Munn fired his pistol, which was to be the signal for the Police raid on the office when the Sheriff and his *posse* rushed for the building, which gave the burglars a good start in another direction, and they made their escape. The packages taken contained, instead of money, a lot of almanacs and other old papers, all nicely sealed up on purpose to deceive the burglars. The plan for their arrest was well laid, and Messrs. Burr and DeMunn deserve great credit in the matter, but it was unfortunate that the thieves were allowed to take an impression of the key. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Radford, of New-York, who laid for Casey in a disreputable locality in Mercer-street where at midnight on Monday last he observed his man walking leisurely along the street. Going up to him he slipped Casey's arm within his own and said: "Casey, I've been waiting for you; you are earlier than I expected. You are wanted at the office." The burglar nervously inquired what for, when Radford, not wishing to have any trouble in a desperate locality, replied: "Oh, for shoving a $50 queer at a Dutchman's on Fourth-avenue." Casey, satisfied that he was innocent of that charge, at least, went along quietly to the office, where he was locked up, and the next day brought here as stated above. This afternoon he was brought out of his cell into the Court Room, but waived an examination until Saturday next, at 2 P. M., when he says he can prove he was in New York on the night of the burglary here. I visited him in the cell this afternoon, and he stoutly denied to me any participation in the affair, and called on God to witness his declaration. The affair has created considerable excitement. Those who were let into the plan to catch the robbers speak very highly of the part taken by Burr and De Munn.

CLAVERACK CENTENNIAL.

Centenary Celebration of the Dedication of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Claverack, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 29, 1867.

The 100th anniversary of the dedication of our Reformed Dutch Church was celebrated to-day. The weather was delightful, despite sundry ominous clouds in the morning sky. The people of the congregation and the town turned out generally. Large deputations were present from other towns of the county, and no small number of the sons of Columbia County, who have settled some distance from home, thought it good to use the present occasion as an opportunity to visit the scenes of earlier years. The grove and the cemetery of the church were thronged with people at an early hour. Pleasant greetings were made by old friends, and the light of other days again kindled. When the spacious church, which has been refitted in a tasteful manner, was opened, a vast throng crowded every part, and many could not enter. The neighboring clergy were present in large numbers.

The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Wykoff, of Albany. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Dr. C. C. Van Clief. A chant was then executed by the choir in a tasteful manner. The first address of the day was delivered by Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, the Pastor of the church. The speaker sketched in an interesting manner the whole history of the church from the first settlement of the neighborhood, and the introduction of religious services, through the zealous labors of the ministers of the Reformed Church in Albany, down to the present time. The Church was organized and the first house of worship erected in 1726. The Church contained twenty-six pews, the men and women sitting apart in different portions of the building. A curious fact was stated respecting the manner of providing the means for erecting this edifice. Instead of circulating a subscription and getting individuals to pledge certain amounts, the people formed themselves into an association to build a church, and gave a mutual pledge to persevere in the good work until the end was accomplished. The first pastor was John Van Diessen, a son of Rev. Petrus Van Diessen, of Albany, who had dedicated the church. His labors only continued for one year in connection with this church, although he preached eight years in the Church of Kinderhook. Owing to the scarcity of ministers the church continued after this for 28 years without a regular pastor. In 1786 Johanes Casperus Frienmout, having been driven from Minisink by "the Indian massacre," and not having been warmly received at North Branch, N. J., on account of his strong attachment to the Conferential party, settled here and supplied this church and Kinderhook. He labored for 13 years, and gathered 244 persons into the communion of the Church. He is described as a remarkably genial and social man. He was a skillful diplomatist, and was successful upon several difficult missions to which he was appointed. The next Pastor was Rev. John G. Gebhard, whose ministry continued from July 4, 1776, for almost 50 years. It was eminently fruitful, as he gathered 554 converts into the Church. He was a man of learning and a friend of education. He established the Washington Academy, which existed until the Hudson River Institute was formed upon its foundation. He was possessed of great mechanical ingenuity; introduced the culture of the castor bean, and is supposed to have invented the process of pressing the oil. He was also a skillful musician, and a piano which he used was exhibited. (The portraits of Dominie Gebhard and his wife were suspended beside the pulpit.) Rev. Richard Sluyter was called as a co-Pastor two years before the resignation of Dominie Gebhard. His memory is greatly venerated. He was a model Pastor, and gave himself to his work. His labors were blessed with several revivals, and during his ministry over 1,100 were gathered into this Church, beside members joined to other churches as the result of his labors. Rev. Ira C. Boice served the Church fifteen years, and was the means of enlarging and beautifying the grounds, and to him is due the credit of securing a noble parsonage—one of the best in the country, and also of establishing the Hudson River Institute. Under his ministry 131 members were added to the Church.

The succeeding Pastor was Rev. A. P. Van Giesen, who during the few years of his ministry endeared himself to the people. This Centennial year will be memorable to this Church because of the improved appearance of the edifice, and also because seventy souls have been added to the Church as the fruits of a revival.

Such were some of the interesting facts presented by this address.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, of Brooklyn, followed, giving an interesting survey of the facts connected with the settlement of this county and town. His address was filled with matter of great local interest, and especially traces the history of many of the families of the early settlers of the town. When published, as it is to be, in connection with the proceedings of the day, it will afford a valuable addition to the early history of this town. He claimed for the Hollanders, who settled the Empire State, that they brought with them and established here a well regulated liberty, and that they exerted a liberal and beneficent influence in forming our institutions. The following interesting incident was developed by the address: When the Stamp Act was passed, in 1765, it provoked resistance on the part of the Colonies. Gov. C. Colden, in writing to the British Minister of the resisting spirit of the *mob*, as he termed the people, inclosed in his letter a copy of a handbill, circulated secretly in this State, warning every man who used the stamps or paid this tax, to look out for his houses and property. *Vox Populi.* "We dare." Thus it is shown that the people in this State were as much alive to the spirit of liberty as they were in Boston.

Claverack was once the county-seat, and the house once occupied as court-house and jail still stands. Those walls have witnessed stirring times. They have resounded to the eloquence of Elisha Williams and other men eminent at the Bar. Alexander Hamilton is reported to have appeared at the last term of the Court held in it—but the suit did not come off.

The speaker exhibited the muster-roll of a military company formed here and in service in 1715, also the muster-roll of a regiment of ten companies raised in this vicinity during the Revolutionary War. He also exhibited a cravat buckle and a pair of gloves used at a wedding one hundred years ago. He then read the names of thirty persons whose ages ranged from eighty to ninety-four years, and whose united ages foot up 2,642 years. The list might have been considerably increased if he had taken those who were within a few months even of eighty years. Such instances of longevity are rarely found in one spot. The morning exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. Edward Holmes, and a hymn composed by Rev. A. P. Van Giesen, one of the Ex-Pastors.

The interest manifested in the exercises may be judged of by the fact, that the audience sat from 10 o'clock till 1:45 P. M., in a densely packed building, without showing the least impatience.

The intermission was improved by partaking of a bountiful collation the Claverack people had spread for the occasion in the pleasant grove on the Church grounds. There must have been 2,000 people present to help themselves, and yet so plentiful was the provisions that there was enough and to spare, and more than twelve baskets-full of fragments were removed. In the grove, a post-prandial assembly was organized; Hon. Judge Henry Hogeboom presided, and made an effective address, recounting his early experience in his residence and professional labors in the county. He was followed by J. Southard Van Wyck, Esq., of New-York; Judges Miller and Newkirk, and John Gaul, Esq., of Hudson; Peter Van Buren, M. D., of New-York, and Peter S. Danforth, Esq., of Schoharie.

This grove meeting was one of the most interesting incidents of the day.

After sufficient time had been afforded for refreshment and relaxation, the audience again assembled in the church.

Pertinent and feeling addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Boice and Van Giesen, the only living Ex-Pastors of the church. Very appropriate and interesting five-minute speeches were made by the Pastors of churches which have been colonized from this, or have intimate relations with it. Rev. Mr. Drury represented the Ghent Church; Rev. E. N. Sebring the West Ghent Church; Rev. Mr. Himrod the Greenport Church; Rev. A. J. Sebring the Church of Mellenville, and Rev. J. M. C. Holmes that of Hudson. These addresses abounded in interesting incidents, and much increased the interest of the occasion.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lyall, and the exercises closed with a suitable hymn written by the Pastor of the church.

Thus closed the protracted exercises of a most interesting day to this people. This Centennial will be long remembered, and those who had responsibility as to its management have acquitted themselves most worthily of the trust.

L.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Strike in the West—Advices from Gen. Crook—Fight between Indians Reinforced by United States Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Morgan, C. T., Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1867.

Reliable information has been received from the Headquarters of Gen. Crook, the well known Indian fighter, to the effect that he has overtaken two camps of Indians, and killed them nearly all, to the number of fifty. The fight took place within eight miles of Camp Warner, in the Puebla Mountains, Idaho Territory, between the 21st and 28th inst. Previous to this engagement, Gen. Crook had been marching for forty-eight hours, almost without a halt, and while going through a canyon on the Puebla, he encountered an Indian camp, which he immediately surrounded with his troops, who, although greatly fatigued, manifested eagerness to engage the enemy they had been pursuing for so long. With his troops were a band of friendly Boise Indians from Warm Springs, under the direct command of Capt. Darragh. These Indians also expressed an ardent desire to fight them, provided they were backed by the troops. To the proposition Gen. Crook had no objections, and signified his consent that they should attack them. Thus permitted, the Boise Indians raised a yell and charged upon them as well as the nature of the ground would allow. They were well armed, and their carbines told with fearful effect, for in a short time not an Indian was left; a few only escaping. One Boise Indian, led away by enthusiasm, and who had followed an Indian trying to escape, was killed. After this fight Gen. Crook and his command started in the direction of Camp Warner, and when within eight miles of camp he came in upon another band. In a very short time this band was disposed of in like manner. An officer belonging to the expedition estimates that fifty Indians were killed. Gen. Crook has started on an expedition which it is expected will be absent two months. From the manner in which he has commenced operations the country may hope that an effective quietus will be given the Indians in this part of the West.

C. H.

Official Reports of the Late Indian Fight near Fort Phil. Kearny.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* furnishes the official reports of the recent fight near Fort Phil. Kearney. Capt. Powell in his report says that the engagement was between a large body of hostile Indians, supposed to be Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, numbering, at the lowest estimate, 3,000 men, and part of his company (C, Twenty-seventh Infantry) consisting of seventy-six enlisted men, four citizens and two officers, himself included. The fight occurred near Piney Island, five miles from the fort, on the 2d of August. He says:

About 9 o'clock in the morning 200 Indians attacked the herders in charge of the herd, driving them off. At the same time some 500 attacked the train at the foot of the mountains, driving off the men belonging there, and burning it. Some fifteen minutes afterward I was surrounded by about 800 mounted Indians, but owing to the very effective fire of my small party they were driven back with considerable loss. Finding they could not enter the corral, they retired to a hill about 600 yards distant, and there stripped for more determined fighting; then, with additional reinforcements, continued to charge us on foot for three consecutive hours, but were each time repulsed. The hills in the immediate vicinity were covered with Indians, who merely acted as spectators, until they saw how fruitless were the efforts of their comrades near my corral, when they also moved up and seemed determined to carry my position at all hazards, and massacre my command, which they would undoubtedly have done but that Brevet Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Smith, Major Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, was seen approaching with reinforcements, when they retired, leaving some of their dead and wounded near the corral, thus closing the fight about 12:30 o'clock P. M. In my opinion, there were not less than sixty Indians killed on the spot, and one hundred and twenty severely wounded, although the citizens who took part in the action are of the opinion that my estimate is far below the actual figures.

The following is a list of the casualties at my corral:

Killed.—First Lieut. John C. Jenness, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; privates Thomas C. Doyle and Henry Haggerty. Horace Kittridge, Thomas Lang and George W. Haines were also killed while escaping from the other corral.

Wounded.—Private Nelson V. Demming, Company C, Twenty-seventh Infantry, shoulder; private John L. Somers, do., thigh.

That we escaped with such a comparatively small loss, considering the large numbers operating against us, and their being so well provided with carbines and other breech-loading arms, is due, in a very great measure, to the gallantry and coolness displayed by the men of my command, together with their excellent marksmanship.

Foreigners and the Civil Rights Bill.

The case of the colored man from Canada, who was refused by a steamship company first-class passage from Richmond to New-York, was referred to the United States Commissioner by the Freedmen's Bureau. The Commissioner returned his opinion as follows:

Richmond, Va., Aug. 26, 1867.

Lieut. Hambrick, Freedmen's Bureau:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter referring a case of W. J. Ruth to me for my action, as United States Commissioner, under the Civil Rights Bill. It appears that a colored man, a citizen of Canada, was refused first-class accommodation on the steamer *Hatteras*, though he offered a "first-class" ticket. In my opinion the Civil Rights Bill secures justice and equality for all persons before the law; in other words, it places the colored and white man in equal positions; but does not give the colored man any advantages that were not heretofore enjoyed by the white man, and in this case a colored man is left to seek the same remedy secured to white men if similarly treated, viz., a civil suit for damages before the Court having proper jurisdiction. I am satisfied that a criminal action cannot be sustained against the officers of the *Hatteras* in this case. Again, the "Civil Rights Bill" applies only to citizens of the United States and Territories, and could not be construed as a protection to citizens of a foreign country. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CHAHOON,
United States Commissioner.

Gen. Brisbin's Advice to the Negroes.

The colored people of Jessamine County, Ky., held a picnic and mass-meeting at Nicholasville, on the 24th inst., and among the speakers was Gen. J. S. Brisbin. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Most of you are poor, ignorant and full of bitter prejudice, but you must save your money and buy a home for your wife and little ones; you must educate your children and strive to learn something yourselves, and you must pray God, every day, to give you a kind heart, and teach you how to do unto others as you would that they should do unto you. I wish I could engrave on the heart of every colored man and woman these words: Read the Bible and trust God; be honest and deceive no man; be just and fear not; be industrious and self-reliant; love your fellow-man as well as God; love your country and obey the laws; speak the truth, and be virtuous that you may be happy. These are the golden rules of life, and if your people would but follow them, then they would soon rise to power, wealth and great respectability among the peoples of the earth. I wish you well, my friends, and I desire to see you a great, happy and prosperous people. While I see much in your conduct that gives me great hope for your future success and usefulness, there are some things that fill me with sorrow and alarm. Rum—that has destroyed the best men of my race—has begun its devilish work upon your race. I will here repeat what I have said to more than a hundred thousand of your people in Kentucky—make war upon rum. When you come to vote, vote for no man that will not pledge himself to use every exertion in his power to put rum out of your State."

Republican Convention in the Second Congressional District of Ohio.

The Republican Convention in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, to nominate a candidate for Congress to represent the Second District of Ohio in place of R. B. Hayes, declined, was very largely attended. After the nomination of Mr. Richard Smith, which was made by acclamation, Gen. S. F. Cary rose, and amid some confusion, said:

"My name has been spoken of in connection with the candidate for Congress in the Second District. There is a letter upon the President's table declining the honor of the nomination from this Convention, that I desired to have read. I understand the President of the Convention refused to read it. I would like to have it read that my friends may know why I withdrew my name as a candidate from this Convention. If the gentleman will pass it over, I will make it a part of my remarks. * * * * I do not intend to detain you. I know you have a hard, laborious and important day's work before you, but as my name has been connected with the candidacy for Congress in this District, and I have given my friends to understand that I would be a candidate, I concluded this morning to write a note to the Convention declining the candidacy." Mr. Cary proceeded to read the letter, which was received with confused applause and hissing:

Cincinnati, Aug. 27, 1867.

Gentlemen of the Republican Convention, Second Congressional District:

At the solicitation of friends I consented, some weeks since, to be a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Hayes. I have had opposed to me the united power of the "ring," the Press and the City Government falsely aspersing my character, without giving me an opportunity to reply. I have formed no rings or cliques, made no alliances with candidates, and expended no money to corrupt the voters. Notwithstanding all this, I would have consented to abide the result; but as I am most credibly informed that the delegation from the Fifteenth Ward, and perhaps others, was made by the most scandalous practices, I am obliged to ask my friends not to submit my name to the Convention. With great respect, &c., S. F. CARY.

The Convention then adjourned, after having been in session only fourteen minutes.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention was held immediately after the close of the Congressional Convention. Among the resolutions adopted by this were the following:

Resolved, That, believing honesty to be the best policy in private as well as public life, we are determined that what the American nation has promised to its creditors shall be faithfully kept; that the national debt shall be paid to the last dollar and the last cent, in the precise manner and form in which the Government has promised to fulfill its different obligations; and that the stain of repudiation and national dishonor shall never disgrace the American name.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the sentiments of the letter of Gen. U. S. Grant to A. Johnson, in reference to the removal of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and that we emphatically reiterate the declaration that the people are a unit against his removal.

Colored Candidates for Congress in Georgia.

Two colored men, formerly slaves, have announced themselves as candidates for Congress from Georgia. James Patrick Fickling, who desires to represent the First District, issues an address to the people, in the course of which he says:

"I am not ambitious for the notoriety of a candidacy for Congress, nor would I consider myself elevated to a post of honor were I elected to a seat in the present Congress; but considerations of the gravest moment to my own race, and to the country at large, impel me to the conviction that the surest remedy for Radical evils is for the South to return colored representatives, in preference to strengthening the Radical vote by sending any of their white representatives at present among us. * * * The franchise has been conferred upon my race, either as a matter of right, or for the purpose of using us as instruments to carry out the schemes of the Radical Party, and oppressing the white people of the South. I do not believe it was bestowed in love, or upon consideration of right; and the means employed to control our action verifies this conclusion. We are expected, aye, required to consort or coöperate with three classes of persons in carrying out the reconstruction measures, and in promoting to office individuals who are tolerated by the Radicals themselves only because they are capable of doing the dirty work the less vile refuse to do. We are not permitted to heed the councils of the wise and good of our own land, either in matters affecting our own domestic welfare or the good of the country at large, but a most neauseating feast is prepared for our digestion, and we are not only affectionately led up to the high carnival, but menacingly instructed and impertinently commanded to drain each cup to the dregs, and to swallow down all the ingredients of the Radical cauldron."

Ellick Mahaly has been solicited by many of his friends, both colored and white, to announce himself as a candidate in the Fourth District. In his address he says:

In the event I am elected I shall use the utmost of my feeble powers to bring about a reconciliation between the two sections. We have had war enough and strife enough. While I am free to confess that my greatest efforts will be directed to the interest and welfare of my own race, I shall do all I can to ameliorate the condition of the whites, believing that the interests of the two races are identical here in the South. I shall do all in my power to repeal the unjust discrimination against the products of my section, to wit: the tax on cotton and tobacco. I will give one instance of the hardship of the tax on cotton. Last year I rented a small farm of Dr. Simmons, of this county. After paying him the rent, I had five bales of cotton. On them I paid a tax of $15 a bale, making $75. It is needless for me to tell poor men how much I have needed that money this year. It would have breaded my family the whole year. I have felt its hardness. I wish it repealed. You may wish to know my position on reconstruction. I am in favor of reconstruction under the Military Bills; though, if I am elected, I shall use my influence to have the disqualifications removed from all.

Yours, very truly, ELLICK MAHALY.

Imitations of Native Gold Grains.

The following communication from the Assayer of the Philadelphia Mint, exposes a fraudulent imitation of native gold grains offered at the Mint:

Assayer's Office, United States Mint,
Aug. 29, 1867.

Hon. H. R. Linderman, Director, &c.,

Dear Sir: A recent case of fraudulent imitation of native gold grains, offered at the Mint, suggests the propriety of giving some public caution. Those who are accustomed to the appearance of the real article, would not be deceived by this manufacture, but the want of such experience might lead some purchasers into serious loss. I deem it hardly necessary or proper to state openly the constituents of this new and ingenious mixture; sufficient to say, that nitric acid, unless heated considerably, will produce little or no action upon it. The trial of boiling acid will settle any doubt. These made-up grains have nearly the true color, but their shape is rounded and shot-like, sufficient to condemn them without further trial, in experienced hands. Respectfully, &c.,

J. R. ECKFELDT.

Old Churches in New-Jersey.—The Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen Hill, about two miles back from Jersey City, claims to be the first church of any denomination established in New-Jersey. The first Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth was organized in 1766. It was the first church in New-Jersey where the services were held in the English language. The old First Presbyterian Church on Broad-street, in Newark, was built in 1673, the congregation having been organized in 1667. The Baptist Church in Piscataway, Middlesex County, was established in 1680. The Raritan Dutch Reformed Church in Somerset County, near the junction of the north and south branches of the Raritan, was organized in 1780. Old Tennent Church, near Freehold, was established in 1752. The Episcopal at Perth Amboy was established in 1698. The Presbyterians first had worship in Perth Amboy in 1731.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Insurance Bond Robbery.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. GRIFFIN CONTINUED.

The examination into the alleged robbery of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company was resumed before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday. The cross-examination of Mrs. Griffin, by Mr. Graham, was continued, she replying:

I have never sang at concert saloons; was never employed in a concert saloon in any place; have sung in public for the benefit of churches and for charitable purposes in Milford; do not know Mrs. Parrout; I boarded at Mrs. O'Brien's in Montreal; boarded there some four weeks; the house is situated somewhere in the middle of the city; I saw a man there by the name of Parrout; he was not a piano-forte player, but a singer; knew Mrs. Knapp; she boarded there while I did; I did not get my eyes blacked while there; heard that Mrs. Knapp got struck; do not know if she got her eyes blacked; I was in New-York at the time to see Mrs. Noble; do not know who struck her; heard them say it was Mrs. Parrout; Mrs. O'Brien told me of it; did not go sleigh-riding with Mr. Parrout; do not know why Mrs. Parrout struck Mrs. Knapp; did not hear that Mrs. Parrout was looking for me also; she did not charge me with improper intimacy with Mr. Parrout to my knowledge; don't know that she charged Mrs. Knapp; heard so.

At this point the witness partially fainted and the examination was suspended for a few moments.

The examination being resumed witness said:—Think I know Mrs. White and Mrs. Gray; have met them at Noble's house; know Mrs. Cremam; she lives at No. 18 Columbia-street; have no recollection of telling those ladies I would get even with Noble on account of that beating; have not made threats of any kind to or in presence of these ladies; might have said my husband was displeased and he intended doing something; do not remember to which lady I said it; think it was within the last month; staid at the Metropolitan Hotel two or three days at the time I made my deposition; paid my own bill from my own money; It was not given to me by any one in behalf of the Company; I have not been out of pocket to any great extent in consequence of this examination; have not paid any bill at the Coleman House, nor was asked to pay any; Mr. Bowdoin selected the hotel for me; he told me about the hotels; I was at the depot at the time; did not meet me by appointment; do not know how he knew I was there; he met me just as I arrived; do not know the name of the depot; think I came by the New-York Central line; I arrived last week on Wednesday; left St. Catherines on Tuesday; Mr. Bowdoin went with me to the hotel; I had there a sleeping and a sitting room on the second story of the hotel; I not know how much it costs a day; there was a carriage sent for me to come here; have not been told not to restrict myself as to enjoyments while here; feel myself to a certain extent entitled to live here at the expense of the Company; to the extent of sleeping accommodations and eating; did not have more than one apartment at the Metropolitan Hotel; do not know how often I have had a carriage at the Coleman House; have not ridden to the Park; have not been to any place of amusement; did not pay for the carriages I had at the Coleman House; do not expect anything for the loss of my time here; never thought whether the prosecution could not compel me to come to the States; have seen some of the alleged stolen bonds; I mean that I have seen the bonds themselves; have seen ten of them; saw one open of the denomination of $1,000; only one I saw open; was told the others were bonds; saw them at Daneville, I think, in the possession of my husband, about a week or ten days before I left St. Catherines; have not seen them since the St. Catherines house was paid for; do not think I have seen them since I put the three thousand dollars in the bank; do not know what has become of them; do not know how many times I saw them altogether; husband has not told me what became of them; I advised my husband very often to give back the bonds to the Company; he said he would see; I never told Mr. Rackett about the ten bonds; I had one of the bonds in my hand and opened it, and ran my eyes over it; did not attempt to take them from my husband; do not know whether or not my husband would have prevented me as an honest woman from taking the bonds and keeping them to return to the Company; the bonds were in my husband's hands when I saw them; he did not mind whether I saw them or not; do not recollect what he said when I saw them; do not know that he sold them himself; I believe he opened a faro-bank at Danville; he did not tell me how many of the bonds formed the capital of the bank, nor that he lost any of them at faro; Charles Baker was working for him at the faro bank place; I did not intend remaining with him permanently at Danville; had no idea how long I was to stay there; think I was there a month; I stopped at the American Hotel; was most assuredly entered there as Griffin's wife; was entered there by the name of Williams, I think; I have never passed as his sister or any relative other than his wife; I am positive I never saw my husband anywhere since my marriage, and assumed not to know him; he and myself have never since marriage been together in the same house, in the same place, in the presence of others, and assumed not to know each other; I was known in New-Haven by my maiden name, Mary A. Cooley, or Miss Cooley, as some called me; do not know who paid Mr. Rackett's expenses at the Metropolitan Hotel; I do not know who paid Rackett; do not know where he is; I went home to my father's; do not know where the affidavit is that was made out at St. Catherines; my husband and Mr. Rackett were present when I made the affidavit; Mr. Rackett sent for me; did not exactly know what he wanted when he sent for me; he sent for me by my husband; have seen Mr. Bowden two or three times concerning this matter; have also talked with other counsel of the company; with the gentleman present; talked with him at the Coleman House for half an hour, and again three days after for some length of time at same place; at the third interview talked with him fifteen minutes or so; have never been to the office of the solicitor of the Company nor to Mr. McDonald's office; Mr. Larocque, brother of the counsel present, drew up the deposition which I made at the Metropolitan Hotel; I made it voluntarily; Capt. Young was there; do not know what he was there for; Mr. Larocque questioned me; I told him all that I remembered of, I think; he read over to me what he had taken down; as near as I can remember, it was correct; it contained all that I remembered at the time; I don't remember when the warrant was made out for the arrest of Noble; have not the slightest recollection that any person who was present when I swore to the affidavit has offered me a pledge that Mr. Griffin should not be prosecuted provided Noble could be secured; Messrs. Young, Rackett, McDonald, the Judge and clerk were present when I swore to the affidavit; I am not under any compulsion in this matter that I am aware of; my testimony is not prompted by revenge; I feel that the guilty ought to suffer as they deserve; it would be very unnatural if I desired to see Mr. Griffin suffer; do not know how much he paid in Canada to get out of this difficulty; do not know how much his lawyer's expenses were there; I gave the $1,100 that Noble gave me in December to my husband; do not recollect that I gave him any after that; do not know what he did with the $1,200 when Noble went away; Griffin might have given me small sums of money between December and March for necessary use; do not know who gave Dr. Shine the bonds he had; I have read of Mr. Hiscock or Hitchcock; has seen him, too; the papers stated he was Jacob Tierney; if so I have seen him many times; think I have not seen the bonds of Dr. Shine; had no chance to see them; don't think I ever saw the $75,000 of registered stock that was surrendered; had no chance to see them; I was at Noble's house when the stock was given up; I was waiting for Tierney to go back to Canada with me to try to get my husband out of trouble; in his own way I suppose; he told me he had not the control of that matter, but that Dan Noble had; Noble could do a great deal, he was not afraid; he had orders to settle or compromise the matter with the Company by my husband through me; he has ordered me to carry back a certain number of these bonds to the Insurance Company and satisfy them; he told Dan. Noble to take $150,000 of the bonds to the Company, and if that did not satisfy them, to satisfy them; from what my husband told me, I knew Noble could carry out the orders; Jack Tierney said the bonds were under Noble's control, and he did not see them only when Noble gave them to him to sell when Noble wanted some money; I understood that Noble had the balance of the securities other than those given up.

Mr. Graham here read a portion of the written affidavit of the witness, and asked who the parties were, referred to as having bonds other than Noble.

Witness answered they were her husband, Mr. Knapp, and the Company who got back some of the securities; I have no idea how many of the securities they had; I understand that the $2,300 given to me and my husband by Noble were a part of the proceeds of the alleged stolen bonds; also the money received by Mrs. Knapp was from the same source; don't remember that my husband ever told me how much Knapp received from the bonds.

At this juncture a recess of half an hour was taken.

The witness again taking the chair, said: I have known Baker since I was living in Danville; think I saw him there first; saw him next in St. Catherines, after I went there to live; also saw him in Buffalo on my return from Elmira; I was returning to St. Catherines; he had been working for my husband, dealing faro for him; think I heard my husband say he had a percentage; he borrowed the watch that was stolen to wear a few days; he was in St. Catherines when I last saw the watch; he borrowed it there and left without returning it; think this was five or six weeks ago; saw him at Columbia-street two or three weeks ago; don't remember how I learned his residence; no one went with me to Columbia-street; I have not been there since; I saw Baker there; no one else present when I saw him; I also saw there Mr. Tierney; I did not get the watch; he said he did not have the watch with him, but that he left it with a man in Buffalo; did not ask him who the man was; he said he gave Tierney an order to get it; I got money from Tierney; he said Charley Baker gave it to him for me; it was $100 and a part of what he had stolen and ran away with; he also ran away with $900 in gold and $300 in silver; do not know if those sums were a part of the proceeds of the alleged stolen bonds; Mr. Griffin told me those sums of money belonged to me; do not know what induced Griffin to reside at St. Catharines above all other places in Canada; I left Danville to go to St. Catharines; Griffin told me he was going there before he left Danville, as near as I can recollect; he told me what day to leave to go to St. Catharines; I never lived in Columbia-street, this City; never passed by the name of Green in Columbia-street, this City, nor by any other assumed name; never visited any house other than No. 18 in Columbia-street; never been to Stamford, Conn.; have not told any one in Milford, Stamford or any other place since I became a witness against Noble that I or my husband were to get money or derive any advantage by having Noble sent to prison; do not know what the ear-rings are worth that my husband gave me; they are said to be diamonds; he gave them to me at St. Catharines; think he bought them; received the watch and chain I have now since I have been in St. Catharines; my husband traded for them; do not know their value; have bought three dresses since my husband got out of prison; one was alpaca, another muslin and another silk; cannot say how much they cost.

Q.—Do you mean seriously to swear that you cannot tell the place, town, village or city where you bought those dresses?

The counsel for the Company objected to the question, on the ground that it was assumed the witness had not answered previous questions seriously and honestly.

The objection was overruled.

Witness said I think I bought one in New-York and the others in St. Catharines; do not know how much money I have spent on my personal wardrobe since the return of my husband last March; I heard that Noble's business since he had been in Elmira had not been running horses; I know that seven rooms were furnished in Noble's house on Greene-street; saw some furniture at Noble's house in Elmira that I did not see at the house in Greene-street; cannot say how many chairs were in the house; did not go there for the purpose of ascertaining; I am certain the carpet I saw in the sitting room at Elmira was not the one I saw in the parlor of the Greene-street house; never counted the rooms in the Elmira house; don't know how many thereare; Griffin was arrested once while at St. Catharines; not more to my knowledge; did not know that he was put off the fair-ground for bad conduct; do not know of his giving $8,000 of the stolen bonds to any one in Danville to sell; when I wrote to my husband while he was in New-York I directed the letters to Greene-street; he gambled, but promised to give it up before I married him; he went away when he pleased without letting me know his business.

The examination has been adjourned till 10:30 o'clock this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY IN DESBROSSES-STREET.

Charles Rodgers was arraigned yesterday before the magistrate on a charge of committing burglary in the stable of Evareste Martin, No. 2 Desbrosses-street, on Thursday night, when a set of harness valued at $35 was carried off. The complainant's hostler, Joseph Reed, testified that he saw the prisoner enter the stable, and soon after come out with the stolen harness, when he caused RODGERS' arrest by Officer HENDERSON, of the Fifth Precinct, the stolen property having been recovered at the same time. With so clear a case before him, the magistrate could do no less than hold the accused for trial, and he was locked up in default of bail. The prisoner is a native of Portland, Me., and a plumber.

VAGRANTS.

Officer OATES, of the Fourth Precinct, appeared in Court yesterday morning, having in custody three men named DANIEL CONAN, JOHN CONNOLLY and THOMAS GRAHAM, whom he accused of being vagrants in every sense of the word, they having no home nor abiding-place except the docks, nor had they any regular mode of living or visible support, beside being reputed thieves. Accepting the affidavit of the officer to these facts the magistrate committed the accused to the island for six months.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

GEORGE HALL, of No. 345 Water-street, and a native of Sweden, was arrested and arraigned before the Court yesterday by Officer DORCEY, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by PETER COLEMAN, of No. 340 Water-street. The complainant made an affidavit that the prisoner had, on Thursday afternoon, assaulted him with a knife, and cut him severely on the face and hands. The prisoner was fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

EDWARD FARRELL, of No. 192 Canal-street, caused the arrest of JOHN J. MULLEN, by Officer WALLACE, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of embezzlement. It appears that the prisoner was in the complainant's employ, and received two framed pictures to sell, which he proceeded to do, and then appropriated the proceeds. The magistrate committed the accused for trial at the General Sessions, much to the surprise of the fellow, who shrewdly argued that as the amount was only $12 the charge of petit larceny only could be made. He then refused to sign the examination papers, and commenced abusing the clerks and reporters for what he called a lack of justice. MULLEN is the man who made the affidavits against the keepers at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, accusing them of ill-treating prisoners, and he has borne an unenviable character for some years. His wife disgraced herself by using profane language while in the Court-room and was ejected.

LARCENY OF A TRUNK.

DANIEL HOLLAND was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $112 worth of wearing apparel from a trunk which had been given into his charge to deliver at the up-town residence of Mr. NELSON SMITH, doing business at No. 616 Broadway. The prisoner stated that he had taken the trunk to the house as directed, but it would not be received, when he returned it to the City Hall Police. That he had given it to the Police appeared to be the truth, though the contents had been removed. The magistrate accepted the complaint and locked up the prisoner for trial at the General Sessions.

A QUEER CASE.

Officers HAMMILL and CONNOR, of the First Precinct, arrested JAMES H. BATTIE, M. V. TUPPER and GEO. W. WINGATE, a lawyer doing business at No. 17 Wall-street and Captain of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, and they were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on the complaint of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, who alleged that he had made a contract with Mr. ELISHA BLOOMER, of No. 86 Cedar-street, for the purchase of $50,000 worth of real estate. He went to Mr. WINGATE's office yesterday afternoon and handed him $5,000 in Treasury notes as BLOOMER's counsel, Mr. BATTIE being in the office at the time, and he immediately snatched the money from WINGATE's hand under the pretence that PATTERSON owed him nearly $6,000, and he would keep the present amount as a setoff against his claim. PATTERSON then procured the arrest of the three gentlemen, who were found at No. 90 Wall-street, when the officers ascertained that Mr. TUPPER had deposited the disputed $5,000 in the Marine National Bank, whence it was obtained. After a brief statement of these singular facts, the magistrate handed the $5,000 over to the complainant and the three other gentlemen were allowed to depart.

CONFIDENCE GAME.

About noon of yesterday, as Detective THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was passing through West-street, he saw a notorious pocket-book dropper and confidence man named CHARLES SMITH suddenly stop, and pretend to pick up a package looking like gold and paper money. As SMITH did so he was close to WM. BURGARD, a newly-landed emigrant from on board the steamer *Northern Light*, and now stopping at No. 82 Greenwich-street. SMITH then informed BURGARD that he had just found a large sum of money, and, as it was against the law to keep such findings, he would like to sell to him (BURGARD.) The unsuspecting emigrant followed the confidence operator to a secluded place on Pier No. 10, and there gave SMITH four gold eagles and three $10 Treasury notes, receiving in exchange a patent medicine advertisement and two notes for "100" on the "Bank of True Love, in the State of Matrimony." The detective was an interested and patient spectator of the entire proceeding, and on its consummation arrested the sharper, and recovered the emigrant's money. When the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate he was fully committed for trial in default of bail. The accused has frequently swindled emigrants in this way, though he has evaded the law until the present time, owing to the adroit action of the detective. He is a native of Germany, and thirty years of age.

THE PETROLEUM CASE.

The examination in the case of THEODORE E. and AUGUSTUS H. TACK, arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud JAMES O'CONNOR, of Pittsburgh, Penn., out of the sum of $30,000, was resumed yesterday before Justice KELLY. Ex-Judge BEEBE, counsel for the defendants, appeared with Mr. THEODORE E. TACK, and stated that AUGUSTUS would not appear, as he had gone on to Philadelphia and given bail in that city. Mr. SEDGWICK, in behalf of the prosecution, stated that the complainant would not appear, as an order had been issued for Mr. O'CONNOR's arrest in the sum of $50,000. Considerable argument ensued between the opposing counsel relative to the status of the complaint, and the discussion assumed a personal character regarding the complainant and other parties connected with the suit. In order to arrange the matter amicably, the Justice adjourned the hearing until this morning, in order that the complainant might be summoned, and an attempt made to obtain a warrant from Gov. FENTON. It is very probable that the case will be dismissed by the magistrate for the want of evidence, as it is not believed that the witnesses for the prosecution will appear.

JEFFERSON MARKET—KIVLIN, ACTING JUSTICE.

A PIN BORROWED.

BENJAMIN DEES and JOSEPH WHITNEY, both colored, met on Thursday evening at No. 60 Greene-street, and WHITNEY observing that DEES sported upon his shirt front a diamond pin of sufficient splendor to be valued at $100, felt a desire to disport himself in borrowed plumes, and requested the loan of the gem. DEES finally acceded to the request, and WHITNEY went off to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he is employed as a waiter, bearing the new lustre on his bosom. DEES, like a prudent man, followed for the purpose of keeping his property in sight, but WHITNEY slipped from his view for a few minutes, and when he again saw him the diamond pin had disappeared. WHITNEY was arrested, and admitted the borrowing, and accounted for not returning it by saying he had lost it. The story was not credited and WHITNEY was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge of grand larceny.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

AN INCIDENT OF THE GREAT FIRE.

While the great fire in First-avenue was raging on Thursday afternoon, Officer MCGIVNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, was detailed for detective duty, and was in the crowd in citizen's dress. Presently he noticed two men endeavoring to ply their trade as pickpockets on the bystanders, and working his way close to them so as to be ready to arrest them at the opportune moment. When he got alongside of them he was somewhat startled. The thieves not knowing him, one of them, VALENTINE NELSON, attempted to pick the officer's pocket of his revolver. MCGIVNEY seized them both, but one of them slipped out of his coat, and leaving that in the officer's grasp, escaped. NELSON, however, was secured, and was committed in default of $1,000 to answer the charge of an attempt at larceny from the person.

Music at the Central Park.

The Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, on the Mall, to-day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme.

PART I.

Salutatory—Park March.

1. Overture—Le Cheval D'Bronze	Auber
2. March—Fredrick William	Winter
3. The Introduction to Wm. Tell	Rossini
PART II.	
4. March—Debodah	Costa
5. Overture—Leonore	Beethoven
6. Song—"I Ask You Pretty Birds"	Gumbert
7. Rondo—The Forest	Dodworth
PART III.	
8. Tour of Europe	Conradi
9. Waltz—Dream of the Ocean	Gung'l
10. La Serenato—Mira la Bianca Luna	Rossini
11. Galop—Berg auf Berg	Faust

Finale—Home Thoughts.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EVIDENCE—PLEADING—FORMER JUDGMENT, WHEN CONSIDERED AS AN ESTOPPEL—STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Company, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Frederick E. Sickles and Truman Cook.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court. This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The suit was brought in the Court below to recover damages under a special contract, which is set forth in the declaration. The contract, in substance, is, that on the 18th of June, 1844, the plaintiffs below, Sickles & Cook, and the Steam Packet Company, the defendants, agreed that the plaintiffs should attach to their steamboat *Columbia*, for use, the Sickles cut-off, a patented article, which was designed to effect the saving of fuel in the working of steam-engines; and that, in consideration thereof, if the said cut-off should effect a saving in the consumption of fuel, the defendants would use it on their boat during the continuance of the said patent, if the said boat should last so long, and that they would, for the use of the said cut-off, pay to the plaintiffs three-fourths of the value of the fuel saved: that it was also further agreed between the parties the saving of the fuel caused by the use of the said cut-off should be ascertained in the following manner, namely: By taking two piles of wood of equal quantity, and burning one pile without and the other with the use of the cut-off, and thus to ascertain how much longer the boat would run, under the same circumstances, with the use of the cut-off, and that the proportion of savings as agreed upon above should be paid by the defendants. That this experiment was duly and fairly made, and showed a saving of fuel by the use of the cut-off of thirty-four per cent., and the plaintiffs claim to recover the value of three-fourths of the fuel thus saved, from the 9th November, 1844, to the 19th of March, 1846. The defendants plead the general issue. On the trial the plaintiffs, to support the issue, gave in evidence the record of a former trial between the same parties on the same contract, as claimed, and in which a verdict and judgment had been rendered in their favor. The declaration in this record of a former trial contained four counts: 1. A special count on the contract, corresponding in all respects with that set out in the declaration in the present suit. 2. A common count for compensation for the use of the cut-off by the defendant on their boat before that time had and enjoyed, and for such amount as it was reasonably worth. 3. A common count for money had and received; and 4. A special count on a contract in substance like the first, with the difference hereinafter stated: It recited that, in consideration the plaintiffs had before that time attached the said Sickles cut-off to the engine of the defendant's boat, and had agreed that they should have the use of it during the continuance of the patent right, if the vessel should last so long, they, the defendants, undertook and agreed to pay the plaintiffs three-fourths of the value of the fuel saved by the use of the cut-off; that a large quantity of fuel, to wit: one thousand cords of wood, of the value of $2,500, had been saved, yet the defendants, not regarding their promises, &c., have refused, &c. The difference between this and the first count consists mainly in the omission of any agreement to ascertain saving of the fuel by experiment. To which declaration the defendants plead the general issue. On the trial the jury rendered a general verdict for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs called several of the jurors impanneled in the former trial to give evidence of the testimony, and also as to the matter in contestation before the Court in that trial. We shall refer to this testimony more particularly hereafter. When the plaintiffs rested, the defendants offered a witness to prove that the only contract given in evidence on the former trial was by parol, and not reduced to writing. This was objected to and excluded by the Court; and they offered further to prove it was by parol, and that it was to be performed at the time stated in the declaration, which testimony was also objected to and excluded, except as to the latter branch. The questions growing out of this exclusion of evidence are before us, on the bill of exceptions for review. When this case, or one of the class, was formerly before this Court, and which is reported in 24 How., pp. 333, 340, and in which the record of the former recovery was in evidence, it concluded the defendants from again denying the existence of the contract or from disproving any other of the averments in the first count of the declaration, and it had been so ruled by the Court below. This Court, when the case came up on error, agreed that the record was properly admitted as evidence of the former trial between the parties, but held the pleadings, verdict and judgment did not furnish the necessary proof to show that the contract in controversy in the suit then on trial had been before agitated, and conclusively adjudicated in the former trial in behalf of the plaintiffs; and that the verdict had been rendered upon the entire declaration, and without special reference to the first count. The record, with the pleadings and verdict, furnished evidence that the same matters might have been litigated on that trial, and afforded ground for the introduction of extrinsic evidence to show that the same contract had been in contest before the Court, and had been referred to the decision of the jury, but nothing more. For this reason the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. Taking this view of the application and effect of the record of the former trial the plaintiffs introduced in this case extrinsic evidence, and have endeavored to prove the necessary facts which, in connection with the record, would lead to the conclusion that the same contract was in controversy in the former suit, and had been conclusively adjudged in their favor. But this extrinsic evidence was open to be controverted on the part of the defendants, as the record itself did not furnish evidence of the finding of the existence or validity of the contract in the former suit, and hence extrinsic proof was required to this effect, it was, of course, competent for the defendants to deny and disprove both, as in so doing they did not impeach the record, but only sought to disprove the evidence introduced by the plaintiff. The rejection of this evidence, therefore, offered by the defendants on the trial, was error. Whether or not the contract, as proved on the former trial, rested in parol or was in writing, was material. If in writing, there could be no controversy, in fact, in respect to its terms or stipulations; and its construction and legal effect belonged to the Court to determine. If it rested in parol, its terms and conditions depended upon the extrinsic proof, and hence the materiality of the first question put to the witness, as preliminary to further proof. It was important to settle the terms of the contract in evidence on the former trial, in order to determine whether it was the same as the one then in controversy, and, resting in parol, these terms depended very much upon the testimony in the case. There is another view in this branch of the case that must be noticed, as we have seen, the declaration in the former suit contained four counts, to which the general issue was plead, and a general verdict for the plaintiffs. The first and fourth counts set up two different special contracts relating to the same subject-matters, and which constituted the cause of action between the parties. Now, the extrinsic evidence furnished on the part of the plaintiffs as to the former trial, and the grounds of proceeding therein, tended to prove either count, and was sufficient to have justified the jury in finding contract. These contracts, as thus set forth, were identical with the exception of the agreement to settle the proportion of fuel saved by an experiment, which had been made, and resulted in the saving, by the use of the cut-off, of three-fourths of the fuel as used by the old throttle valve. The jury, therefore, might have found in favor of the plaintiffs on the contract, as set forth in the fourth count, even if they disbelieved the proof of the agreement as to the mode of settling the proportion of fuel saved. Many of the jurors called and examined speak of a contract between the parties in respect to the use of the Sickles cut-off, but so indefinitely it is impossible to determine whether the testimony related to the one set out in the first or fourth counts, and no attempt was made to distinguish between the one or the other on the trial. As we understand the rule in respect to the conclusiveness of the verdict and judgment in a former trial between the same parties, when the judgment is used in pleading as a technical estoppel, or is relied on by way of evidence as conclusive, *per se*, it must appear by one record of the prior writ that the particular controversey sought to be concluded was necessarily tried and determined—that is, if the record of the former trial shows that the verdict could not have been rendered without deciding the particular matter, it will be considered as having settled that matter as to all future actions between the parties; and, further, in cases where the record itself does not show that the matter was necessarily and directly found by the jury, evidence *aliunde* consistent with the record may be received to prove the fact; but, even where it appears from the extrinsic evidence that the matter was properly within the issue controverted in the former suit, if it be not shown that the verdict and judgment necessarily involved its consideration and determination, it will not be concluded. (8 Wend., Ward *vs.* Jackson, pp. 10, 16, 31, 36; 24 How., 333, 343, 345; 10 Wend., 80; C. & H. Notes, Phillips Ev., pt. 2, n. 121.) In view of this doctrine, it is quite clear that the record of the former trial, together with the extrinsic proofs, failed to show that the contract in controversey in the present suit was necessarily determined in the former in behalf of the plaintiffs. We agree, if the declaration had entertained but the first count, which had set out the contract in controversey in the present suit, the effect of the judgment would have been different. The verdict of the jury, then, could not have taken place without finding the evidence and validity of the contract. But, as we have already shown, the record and evidence on the former trial are different, and tend to a different conclusion. Some of the jurors in the former trial were permitted to testify as to the particular ground upon which they found the verdict. This testimony was not objected to, and therefore is not available as error here. But it is proper to say that the secret deliberations of the jury as grounds of their proceedings while engaged in making up their verdict, are not competent or admissible evidence of the issues or finding. The jurors, oftentimes, though they may concur in the result, differ as to the grounds or reasons upon which they arrive at it. The evidence should be confined to the points in controversy in the former trial, to the testimony given by the parties, and to the questions submitted to the jury for their consideration, and then the record furnishes the only proper proof of the verdict. (8 Wend, 36, 10; Ibid, 85; 2 Bl. R., 287; P. N., 1, Sa nd. Pl. and Ew., p. 260.) There is another suggestion, also, it may be proper to make, growing out of the rule, now very general, both in the Federal and State Courts, to admit the record of a former trial as evidence to preclude a party from agitating the same matters in a second suit, and, that is, where the extrinsic proof of the identity of the cause of action is such that the Court must submit the question to the jury as a matter of fact, any other matters in support or defence of the action, as the case may be, should be admitted on the trial, under proper instructions. For if the jury should find against the conclusiveness of the former trial, then this additional evidence would not only be material, but constitute the whole of the proof on which the cause of action or defence must rest. If the extrinsic evidence should be so conclusive that the Court could properly hold the record to be conclusive, the trial would of course be at an end, so far as the matters embraced therein were identical with those in controversy. But if not so conclusive, and the question must be submitted to the jury, even the record and evidence in respect to the former trial would constitute but one of the grounds relied on before the jury in support of the cause of action, or in defence, and be entirely consistent with any other grounds for the maintenance or defence of the suit in the possession of the parties. This must be so, for the reason that if the trial should, in the case contemplated, be confined to the issue growing out of the former trial, and the jury should find against its conclusiveness, nothing would be determined. The former trial, therefore, when its conclusiveness must be submitted to the jury, can be regarded only as a preliminary question, and the merits, independently of this question, should be heard and tried. As the case must go down for another trial, and as the validity of the contract set out in the declaration may be involved in that trial, it is proper that we should express our opinion upon it, if, as it was offered to be proved, the contract was not in writing, but rested in parol. We have referred particularly to the contract in the fore part of this opinion. The question raised is, whether or not it is within the statute of frauds, and, therefore, void. The law in this district, it is submitted, is a copy of the English statute on the subject. The patent had some twelve years to run after the date of this contract, which was in June, 1844. The words of the statute are: "That no suit shall be brought to charge any person upon any agreement that was not to be performed in one year, unless there was some memorandum or note in writing of the agreement," &c. Now, the substance of the contract is, that the defendants are to pay, in money, a certain proportion of the ascertained value of the fuel saved at stated intervals throughout the period of twelve years if the boat to which the cut-off is attached should last so long. The statute applies to contracts not wholly to be performed within the year. (11 East., 142; 2 Denio, 87.) It is insisted, however, that this contract is not within it, because it may, by the happening of a certain event—the loss or destruction of the boat—terminate within the year. The answer is that the possibility of the defeasance does not make it the less a contract not to be performed within the year. In Birch *vs.* The Earl of Liverpool (9 B. & Cr., 392) a contract for hire of a coach for five years, for stipulated price per year, was held to be within the statute, although determinable by either party at any time within that period. The same principle was again held in Dobson *vs.* Collis and another (3 Hurlstone and Norman Exch. R., p. 81.) That case was the hiring of a traveler for more than a year, subject to a determination by three months' notice. Pollock, C. B., in delivering his opinion, stated that the object of the enactment was to prevent contracts, not to be performed within the year, from being vouched by parol evidence, when at a future period any question might arise as to the terms. No doubt, he further observes, formerly it was the practice to construe not only penal statutes, but statutes which interfered with the common law, as strictly as possible; but, in my opinion, that is not the proper course of proceeding. Alderson, B., observes: The very circumstance that the contract exceeds the year brings it within the statute. If it were not so, contracts for any number of years might be made by parol, provided they contained a defeasance which might come into operation before the end of the first year. We might refer to many other cases arising upon this statute. They are numerous and not always consistent, for the reason, probably, given by C. B. Pollock, that the Courts at first construed the enactment as strictly as possible, as it interfered with the common law. We think the construction given in the cases referred to is sound, and adopt it. The result is that the contract in question is void, not being in writing. It is a contract not to be performed within the year, subject to a defeasance by the happening of a certain event, which might or might not occur within that time. All the mischief which the statute was intended to remedy applies with full force to it.

Judgment reversed and the cause remitted and verified. Dissenting opinion will next appear.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 30.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE POWER OF THE COURT TO CONTROL THE ACTION OF EXECUTORS, &C.

Charlotte Wynns vs. Francis Vinton.—This case came before the Court on a motion made by the plaintiff for an order to compel the executor of the estate of Mr. Wynns, deceased, to pay over the sum of $200 claimed to be due on the 1st of July last to the plaintiff; also to increase the yearly allowance to the last named party, and to advance from the accumulated income of the estate the sum of $3,500 for the purpose of liquidating an indebtedness incurred by the heiress during a tour which she made some time since on the continent of Europe. The facts of the case are somewhat peculiar. The most of them have already been spread before the readers of the TIMES in the report of proceedings in other Courts. From what was divulged on this occasion it appears that Dr. Vinton was some years ago, by the will of Mr. Wynns, deceased, appointed one of two executors of an estate now variously estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000, and by the same instrument he was made a co-trustee of a then minor daughter, who is the plaintiff in this action. A Mr. Coffin was appointed by the deceased as the other executor. At the time of her father's death the plaintiff was a mere child. She is now an unmarried lady of 22 years. By the terms of the will it was, among other things, provided that the daughter, who it seems is the only surviving heir, was to have the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum for her necessary personal expenses during her minority, or until such time as she was married. She remained in her mother's custody from 1851 to 1858, when the latter married a second husband, and proposed to make the tour of the continent of Europe. It may be remarked, in passing, that by the terms of the will in question, the widow of deceased was to receive an annuity of $1,500. Dr. Vinton was to pay over the amount above-mentioned at stipulated times during each and every year, and in his discretion such further sums for the use of the daughter as he might deem advisable. The testator, it seems, was a particular and confidential friend of the defendant, and the testator left nearly all the matters which now form the subject of litigation to the good judgment of Dr. Vinton. At all events, the will is such that if this sole heiress dies unmarried, nearly all the large estate will go for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Ira Shaffer, in arguing the case in behalf of the motion, contended that the sum of $800 per annum for the maintenance of the young lady in her grade of society was entirely inadequate. When Miss Wynns was a little girl, before the war, when there was none of this extraordinary inflation of prices, the Doctor allowed her sums ranging from $600 to $800 per annum for the purpose of paying her board, clothing and tuition. She is now a young lady; has been educated in reference to her future condition in life. She is the sole heiress of an estate valued at $70,000. In obedience to a high and praiseworthy feeling of filial devotion she some time since decided to accompany her mother to Europe. This movement was against the express wish of Dr. Vinton. She went, and he took umbrage from that time. He cut down her allowance from $800 to $500. They could show that while she was in Europe she was reduced to a state of destitution almost beggarly, in consequence of the action of the defendant in cutting down her allowance. In order to help defray her necessary expenses her mother had to assign her annuity of $1,500, and even then the plaintiff incurred debts to the extent of $3,500. What they now asked was an order that they have $3,500 to pay these debts. Why is it, said counsel, that Dr. Vinton acts so niggardly toward this young lady? By withholding the small pittance which they asked from the income of this large estate, he knows he is not carrying out the wish of his deceased friend. If her father were alive, she would be subjected to no such indignity. The co-trustee, Mr. Coffin, had protested against this parsimoniousness, but without any effect. Counsel would say there publicly that the sole object of Dr. Vinton is to fill the coffers of the Smithsonian Institute. He knows that every dollar he can keep back from this young lady will go there. But should she be pinched, and starved, and go ragged, merely to help fill the treasury of this overgrown institution? After deducting the annuity and all taxes and other liens on the estate, there is $3,200 income per annum, and here is this young woman suffering for the necessaries of life. The truth is, said counsel, and the papers show it, that Dr. Vinton has been guilty of bad faith. He has abused his discretion, and if the father of this beloved daughter were alive, the Doctor would not dare for one moment to assume the position he now holds in this case.

Mr. George Shea, in behalf of Dr. Vinton, contended that the Court had no authority under the circumstances to make the order asked for by the plaintiff, and second that $500 was all the money the young lady was entitled to out of the income of the estate; that this amount was sufficient, and even an abundance for her. Dr. Vinton had been acting for her benefit. He knew what was for the plaintiff's best interest. Her father had had confidence in his client, and this was shown by the large discretion allowed him by the terms of the will. The Doctor opposed her going to Europe because he did not deem it for her good. While she was gone she spent in sixteen months $3,500, and run in debt as much more. That was the object of this motion. To get the $3,500 to pay the borrowed money which she had squandered. The Court ought not to grant the motion.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 30.

Before Judge Barbour.

THE MURDER OF COL. O'BRIEN.

Thos. Keely, who was arrested on the 3d of July last on complaint of a man named Fitzpatrick, charged with being one of the ringleaders of the mob who murdered Col. John G. O'Brien during the July riots of 1863, was brought before the Court on *habeas corpus* for the purpose of procuring his discharge or release on bail. His counsel, Mr. Barnaby, said he had been imprisoned seven weeks, during which time he had sought in vain for an examination of the charge against him, and he ought now to be discharged absolutely, or at least admitted to bail. He said that the man Fitzpatrick, who procured his arrest, had been well acquainted with the accused, and had seen him every day since the alleged homicide, but never saw fit to make the charge until now, and that it was made at this time from motives of revenge arising out of a recent quarrel with the prisoner.

Decision reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 30.

Before Judge Cardozo.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

A calendar of motions will be prepared for first Monday of September, and will be called at 10:30 A. M., irrespective of the hour for which the motion may have been noticed. *Ex parte* business will be attended to from 9:30 A. M. By the Court,
NATH. JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

DECISIONS.

Berrian *vs.* Falk; order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 30, 1867.

$75,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾	100	West. U. Tel.	42⅞
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62, Small	114	100	do	43
100,000	do	114⅝	100	do ... b30	43⅛
9,000	do	114¾	100	do ... 2d call	42⅞
2,000	do	114⅝	100	At. Mail	113
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64, C.	109⅝	100	Bos. Water P.	20
6,000	do	109⅝	100	Quick. Min.	28
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111	100	Adams Ex. Co.	73⅞
404,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Is.	108¼	100	do	73⅝
201,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108⅛	30	do	72⅜
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	99	100	do	72¾
2,500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, Third Ser.	107⅛	30	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₱ cent. paid	16⅞
6,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan ... C.	108⅛	21	Amer. Ex.	71
13,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan ... R	108⅛	40	do	71⅞
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s	65	5	U. S. Ex. Co.	72
6,000	Virginia 6s ... x-c	50½	100	Pac. Mail	143
2,000	N. Car. 6s ... x-c	55	100	do	144
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s, nw.	54	50	do	143⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s	93	100	do ... 2d call	144
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	78	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83
31,000	do ... 2d call	77⅞	100	N. Y. Cen.	105
1,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	103	100	do	104⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	7	do	105⅛
10,000	do ... 2d call	27⅜	50	do	105¼
70,000	do	27½	200	Erie R.	69⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M.	101¼	50	do ... s10	69⅜
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs.	112	50	do ... 2d call	70
2,000	Cleve. & T. S. F.	102	900	Reading	104¼
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	94	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¼
2,000	Troy, S. & R. 1st m	96½	100	do ... b30	83⅜
60	Bk. of Com.	118	100	do ... 2d call	83⅜
10	Bank of N. Amer.	107	500	Clev. & Pitts. s60	93⅝
5	St. Nicholas Bank	104	200	do	93⅝
			21	Panama R.	270
			30	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100
			200	Chi. & N. W.	46¾
			100	C. & N. W. Pr.	69⅞
			50	do	70
			200	Clev. & Tol.	126⅛
			400	do	126⅛
			150	Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
			100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105⅜
			800	do	105¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅞	200	Pacific Mail	144⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109	100	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114⅜	100	Erie Railroad	70⅛
			200	do	70⅛
65,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65 C.	110⅞	200	Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜
			600	Reading R. ... s6	103⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New	108⅛	200	do	104⅛
			200	do ... s45	104
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108⅛	500	Mich. Cen. R.	110
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	83
6,500	Tr. Notes, 7-3-10s 2d series	107⅛	100	do	83⅜
			100	Cleve. & Pitts	94⅛
			100	do	94
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅝	100	Chic. & N. W.	46¾
300	Quicksilver	28	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅛
200	do	28⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. ... b10	70¾
708	Adams Ex. Co.	72	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	126⅛
800	U. S. Ex. Co.	72½	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
			400	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. b30	27⅜	1100	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅜
5,000	do	27⅜	200	do ... c	103⅜
300	Adams Ex. Co.	74	100	do ... b15	103⅜
108	At. Mail	112¼	100	do	103⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	42¾	800	Chi. & N. W.	46¾
800	Erie R.	69⅞	200	do ... b10	46⅞
100	do ... b30	70	200	do	46¾
100	do ... s5	69⅞	200	do	46⅜
200	do ... b3	70	800	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	125	200	do ... b10	93⅝
700	Reading R. ... b30	104	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf. b3	69⅞
100	Mich. S. N. I.	82⅜	100	do ... b10	70

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$120,000	O. & M. C.	27⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅝
100	Am. Ex. Co.	72⅛	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	83
200	West. U. Tel.	43	100	do ... b90	83⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. ... s10	105⅛	100	do ... c	83
100	do	105⅜	200	do ... b3	83
600	Erie R.	70⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103⅜
100	do ... s10	70⅛	100	do ... b10	103⅜
200	do ... b30	70⅜	300	Chic. & N.W.Pf.	70⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	72½	200	do ... b10	70⅛
100	do	72⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. ... b15	46⅞
1000	Reading R.	104⅜	400	do	46⅞
200	do ... b10	104⅜	200	do ... b3	46⅞
500	do ... b3	104⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	105⅛
500	do	104⅜	100	do	105⅞
1200	do	104⅜	200	do	106
200	do ... b10	104⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railroad	70⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅜
100	Hudson R.	124⅝	300	M. S. & N. I.	82⅞
400	Reading R. ... s10	104⅛	100	do ... b3	83
500	do	104⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.	94
700	do ... s15	104⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	46⅞
300	Cleve. & Tol.	126⅝	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf. ... s3	70

FRIDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Public Funds were again very firm and active to-day, with additional excitement in the old 5-20s of 1862, which sold up to 114⅞ cash early in the day and closed 114¾ ₱ cent. These particular Bonds are not in large supply in this market, and some considerable *short* sales having been recently retired and the Bonds borrowed on a day's notice, there was something like a *corner* in the cash deliveries made yesterday afternoon and this morning. The settlements of the day were not all made as late as 2:15 P. M., the rule of the Street for receiving and delivering Stocks, but no step was taken to buy in the Bonds in default, under the rule. We believe this is the first occurrence since the war of a really close *corner* in the Public Funds, growing out of the scarcity and *short* sales of any particular class of Bonds. The ease and success with which it was worked up in the present instance, will probably lead to further operations of the same nature. The other Public Funds were in demand at full rates.

The Gold Room was ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher than at the close of business on Thursday, but there was no excitement in the market, and the Cash Gold was very easy for delivery. The sales ran up to 142⅛, but subsequently receded to 141⅞ ₱ cent. The Room was comparatively free from Washington rumors. In the Foreign Exchanges the standard Bankers generally placed their 60-day rate on London at 109⅝ ₱ cent., at which there was a fair business done for the steamers on Saturday, the Continental Exchanges being conformed to this standard, but rather more active than London. Money continues in free supply at cheap rates to the Brokers, both at Bank and from private lenders. An impression prevailed on the Street that most of the large Banks will show better in Greenbanks on the next Bank Statement than last week. The Treasury Office has paid out these Notes freely, while most of the remittances of the week to the West were made in National Bank Notes. Of the general features of the Bank Statement to be made on Monday, it would be premature to attempt to shape an approximate estimate.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange improved on yesterday's sales, both in the amount of business done and in the prices of most of the New-York and Western Roads. The Brokers, however, are much divided in their views of the September market, the course of which will be indicated next week, and a considerable *short* interest has been created this week in resisting the upward tendency of speculation. However the contest may result, we deem it almost certain that September is to prove a much more active month in the Railways and in the Public Funds than August. In the Miscellaneous shares there was some recovery to-day in Pacific Mail, and a steadier demand for Western Telegraph, while the old Express stocks were weak.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following prices were made as compared with the quotations of Thursday night:

	Thu.	Fri.		Thu.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	103	N. West Pref.	69⅝	70⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅝	114¾	Rock Island	103	103⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅞	105⅜
N. Y. Central	104⅞	105⅛	W. U. Telegraph	42¾	43
Erie	69⅞	70⅛	Cumberland	34	34½
Hudson	124⅛	124⅝	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20
Reading	103⅞	104⅜	St. Paul Pref.	65⅛	65⅛
Mich. Southern	82⅜	82¾	Pacific Mail	143⅞	144⅜
Pittsburgh	93⅝	94	Toledo & Wabash	49	49¼
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	65⅛	American Gold	141⅞	141⅞
Northwest	46⅞	46⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	137	5 ₱ cent., reg. 1871	117
6 ₱ cent., 1868	137	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1871	118
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	137½	End. cou., 1871	116
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅞	5 ₱ cent. reg. 1874	108⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅛	5 ₱ cent. cou. 1874	110⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅞	End. coupons, 1874	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	10-40 reg	99
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., small	108	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. '70	103	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	65
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	64⅞
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	52
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	103	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	Georgia 6s	73
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	56
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅛	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	53⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Missouri 6s	93
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	78
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100⅛	California 7s	124

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Irving	106
Manhattan	136	Metropolitan	134
Mechanics'	118	People's	125
America	140	Market	111
Phenix	103⅛	Nassau	107⅛
Fulton	150	Shoe and Leather	110
National	110	Continental	106
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	108
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	108
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110⅛	Imp'rs. & Traders'	115
American Exchange	117⅛	Park	151
Bank of North Am'a	107	Oriental	140
Hanover	113		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83
Erie 7s, 2d ind, '79	103⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s, 3d ind, 1883	101⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. Con. is.	91
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Har. 3d. M., '68	97	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	109
Mich. C. 8s, '69-'72	108	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅞
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	104	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72⅞
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	115	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	97	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	55
Lack. & W. Bds.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98		

The San Francisco dispatches of last night announced the completion of the great tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad, at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and that the track is being rapidly laid down the east slope, where 25 miles are already graded. As the 50 miles at the top of the range is more expensive to grade than 500 miles across the Salt Lake Basin, this achievement marks important progress in the overland communication.

The New-York *World*, in an editorial on the effect thus far of the National Bankrupt Law, remarks:

> "The enactment of a bankrupt law has had a somewhat different effect upon the fortunes of merchants and traders who had failed than was expected. It was supposed that as there was known to be great numbers of people who could not go into business because of their unliquidated indebtedness, that as a consequence there would be a rush of bankrupts to take advantage of the new law. It has not so turned out, though, undoubtedly, when the Fall terms of the Courts commence, we will see a much larger number of bankrupts put through the legal mill than was the case this Summer. Instead of taking advantage of the law to free themselves from their obligations by being declared bankrupts, the delinquent and unfortunate traders are 'settling' with their creditors. For one person who makes application to the Courts, there are twenty who privately come to an understanding with their creditors. This has been done to so great an extent that throughout the country thousands of old merchants will reënter business this Fall and Winter. The law allows practically of three modes of settlement: the voluntary and involuntary bankruptcies of insolvent debtors, or a compromise without legal proceedings, and this is what is now going on all over the country. The effect cannot but be good. Hundreds of energetic men will again find their way into business, and thousands of families will be relieved from the burden of old debts. The law so far seems to have worked well."

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,311,311. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,785	$815,900	1,765	$798,091	2,027	$915,243
Man. of Cotton	924	279,786	358	102,972	441	127,435
Man. of Silk	554	471,576	228	267,160	257	282,970
Man. of Flax	704	200,765	590	137,631	809	169,514
Miscellaneous	526	206,490	483	37,860	868	56,230
Total	4,493	$1,974,597	3,424	$1,336,714	4,179	$1,551,452
		1,336,714				1,974,597
Total entered		$3,311,311	Total marketed			$3,526,049

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $422,000; Gold Notes, $54,000; total receipts, $4,171,941 07; total payments, $8,799,699 51; balance, $116,619,660 98.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY announce through their agents that they will convert the various classes of Government Securities into their First Mortgage Six per cent. Gold-interest Thirty-year Bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations, according to the fluctuations of the market:

6s of 1881, coupon and pay difference of	$201 17
5-20s of 1862, coupon and pay difference of	$224 92
5-20s of 1865, new, coupon and pay difference of	$173 67
5-20s of 1865, old, coupon and pay difference of	$198 17
5-20s of 1867, coupon and pay difference of	$174 92
10-40s, and pay difference of	$117 37
7.30 Notes, 2d and 3d series, and pay difference of	$175 72

On each $1,000.

They will pay a proportionate advance for Registered and all other Government Stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and, as they are offered at ninety cents on the dollar in currency, at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of *over nine per cent.* We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the *way* business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast *through* traffic over a through line of 1,845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of *thirty-five million dollars*. Of this amount, about ten millions have been paid in by private stockholders—about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own first mortgage bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-street; CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street; JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-street; HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street; HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway, and banks and bankers generally throughout the United States.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	6,289	Malt, bushels	1,250
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	450	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Cornmeal, bags	270	Lard, pkgs	304
Wheat, bushels	5,756	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	93,810	Whisky, bbls.	260
Rye, bushels	8,400	Petroleum, bbls.	6,033

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $9 50@$9 75 for Pots, and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand, and steady in price.

CANDLES—Have been salable and firm, as previously quoted.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, including Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17c.@19c., Laguayra 17½c.@18½c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely offered and purchased to-day within our former range. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,350 bales against receipts of 362 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	5,003
Receipts last week	8,800
Receipts preceding week	5,968
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	430,144
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	655,694
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	567,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	328,850
Exports since Sept. 1	470,000
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,861,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,552,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	102,500

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western flour has been in moderate request at a further reduction of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 60; very poor to good extra State at $8 10@$9 90; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 80; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8@$9 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 60
Extra State	8 10@10 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 00@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90@12 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $8 90@$13 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate request and heavy, at from $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 85 for City, $6 for Western, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 270 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quoted firmer to-day on a moderate business. Sales, since our last, 36,500 bushels, including Amber Illinois at $2 31; Amber State at $2 26@$2 35, nearly all at $2 30@$2 33; White Southern at $2 43@$2 45; Amber Southern at $2 23@$2 30, and White California at $2 67 ₱ bushel. Corn, has been more sought after, chiefly by speculative buyers, and has again advanced sharply, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 15¼, closing at $1 13@$1 15¼, for poor to extra Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 08@$1 12 for unsound and damp, and $1 18 for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been firmer to-day; sales 6,400 bushels, including State at $1 52@$1 57, and Western at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Choice Oats have been in demand and again quoted higher, while other kinds have been quiet and at the close heavy. We quote: Old Western at 70c.@73c.; New Western at 75c.@83c., chiefly at 76½c.@80c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 58c.@70c.; and New Southern, at 65c.@76c. ₱ bushel; sales 31,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale has been in better supply and demand at 70c.@95c. for new and old shipping, and $1@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in less demand at 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, but have been inactive.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair supply, and rather less request, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in more request at $1 25 for common, and $1 85 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in demand and steady, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 87½@$9 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 84c.@86c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 24@$1 31, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in pretty fair request, at full rates, closing at 17½c.@18c. for Crude; 12½c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@30c. for Refined, in bond; and 42c.@45c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and rather firmer. Sales since our last, 3,700 bbls., in lots, at $23 10@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 15 regular way, $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in rather more request at 11½c.@11¾c., and in bulk at 10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@16½c., for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 320 pkgs. Bacon is in supply and held firmly; sales, 100 boxes long rib and long clear ice-cured, on p. t.; 40,000 lbs. short rib, in bulk, also ice-cured, at 13c. ₱ lb. Lard is firm and in demand; sales have been reported since our last of 930 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@14c., ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@28c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 6c.@14c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	
Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb.	35 @40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb.	35 @38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb.	31 @32
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	28 @30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb.	27 @30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb.	26 @28
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	22 @24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	16 @22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb.	9 @10
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	13 @14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb.	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb.	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	6 @ 8

RICE—Has been in light request at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Have been dull and unsettled in prices.

SOAP—Continues in request, including Castile at 17½c.@17¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in more demand, and quoted firm.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 120,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@14c.; 92,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in limited demand at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 140 bbls. Western, in bond, at 37c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 4,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 4d. ₱ bushel; 10 tuns Oil at 17s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tallow, at 10s. ₱ ton; 40 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London—700 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 100 bbls. Oil, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs., and 20 tuns Oil, at 20s. ₱ tun.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 30, 1867.

MEATS.

Business has been quite dull again this week, though no important changes have been reported in prices. To-day the local call has been rather brisker, especially for fresh meats, which have been in moderately full supply.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb.	$ 23 @ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb.	15 @ 25
Beef, round, ₱ lb.	18 @ 22
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb.	28 @ 38
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb.	25 @ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb.	12 @ 18
Beef, corned, ₱ lb.	14 @ 22
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb.	26 @ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12 @ 1 50
Lamb, spring, ₱ lb.	15 @ 25
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	12 @ 20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	8 @ 14
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb.	18 @ 25
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00 @ 4 00
Pork, joints, ₱ lb.	15 @ 17
Pork steaks, ₱ lb.	16 @ 18
Pork, corned, ₱ lb.	15 @ 16
Bacon, ₱ lb.	18 @ 22
Hams, ₱ lb.	20 @ 24
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	15 @ 18
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	16 @ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	10 @ 15
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb.	30 @ 35
Veal, fillets, ₱ lb.	30 @ 35
Veal, loins, ₱ lb.	20 @ 28
Sausages, country made, ₱ lb.	18 @ 20
Lard, ₱ lb.	16 @ 20
Suet, ₱ lb.	16 @ 18
Haslets, each	5 @ 10
Hearts, each	25 @ 50
Sweet Breads ₱ dozen	2 50 @ 4 00
Tripe, ₱ lb.	8 @ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkeys have been quoted higher, on a lighter stock. The changes in most other articles have been favorable to buyers. Some pretty good Prairie Chickens were in market to-day. The general trade has been light.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ₱ lb.	25 @ 40
Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair	75 @ 1 25
Ducks, ₱ lb.	28 @ 35
Geese, each	2 00 @ 3 00
Pigeons, Squab ₱ dozen	5 00 @ 6 00
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	1 25 @ 1 75
Reed Birds, ₱ Dozen	1 00 @ 1 50
Snipe, yellow legs, ₱ dozen	2 00 @ 3 00
Snipe, ox eyes, ₱ dozen	25 @ 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	28 @ 35
Woodcock, ₱ pair	1 25 @ 1 75

FISH.

A limited demand is noted for all articles in this line. Prices show very little variation.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, Sea, ₱ lb.	$ 15 @ 20
Bass, Striped, ₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Blackfish, ₱ lb.	12 @ 15
Bluefish, ₱ lb.	10 @ 12
Crabs, soft shell, ₱ dozen	1 25 @ 1 75
Crabs, hard, ₱ dozen	30 @ 40
Cod, ₱ lb.	10 @ 12
Codfish, steak, ₱ lb.	12 @ 15
Cod, dried, ₱ lb.	8 @ 10
Eels, ₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Frogs, ₱ dozen	1 00 @ 1 25
Flounders, ₱ lb.	10 @ 12
Haddock, ₱ lb.	8 @ 10
Halibut, ₱ lb.	16 @ 20
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb.	16 @ 20
Herrings, smoked, ₱ lb.	16 @ 20
King Fish, ₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Lafayette, ₱ lb.	12 @ 15
Lobsters, ₱ lb.	8 @ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	12 @ 25
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb.	45 @ 50
Mackerel, salt, each	10 @ 25
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb.	15 @ 18
Oysters, ₱ 100	75 @ 2 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 75 @ 2 50
Porgies, ₱ lb.	10 @ 12
Prawn, each	12 @ 15
Salmon, fresh, ₱ lb.	50 @ 60
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb.	30 @ 35
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb.	25 @ 28
Sheepshead	25 @ 30
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb.	15 @ 18
Sturgeon, ₱ lb.	12 @ 15
Trout, ₱ lb.	15 @ 1 00
Trout, Salmon, ₱ lb.	— @ 20
Turtle, ₱ lb.	18 @ 25
Weakfish, ₱ lb.	12 @ 15

VEGETABLES.

The market is not as well supplied to-day as it was earlier in the week. But the custom has been light, and prices have favored purchasers. Some very good table Celery was on sale to-day.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, Lima, shelled, ₱ quart	25 @ 30
Beans, string, ₱ half peck	30 @ 35
Beets, ₱ bunch	4 @ 6
Cabbages, each	8 @ 12
Carrots, ₱ dozen bunches	40 @ 50
Celery, ₱ bunch	20 @ 25
Cucumbers, each	1 @ 2
Egg Plants, each	8 @ 15
Garlic, ₱ bunch	22 @ 25
Green Corn, ₱ dozen	15 @ 30
Horse-Radish, ₱ lb.	10 @ 12
Lettuce, ₱ head	4 @ 5
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8 @ 10
Mint, ₱ bunch	1 @ 2
Onions, ₱ peck	45 @ 60
Onions, ₱ quart	6 @ 10
Onions, ₱ bunch	6 @ 10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3 @ 5
Peppers, ₱ dozen	37 @ 50
Potatoes, new, ₱ bbl.	2 50 @ 3 25
Potatoes, new, ₱ peck	35 @ 50
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ peck	75 @ 87
Radishes, ₱ bunch	1 @ 2
Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch	3 @ 5
Squashes, each	5 @ 10
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	4 @ 6
Turnips, new, ₱ bunch	8 @ 10

FRUIT.

Prices of domestic varieties rule about the same, on a fair supply and moderate business.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ₱ lb.	$ 40 @ 50
Apples, ₱ half peck	25 @ 35
Bananas, ₱ dozen	25 @ 1 25
Blackberries, ₱ quart	15 @ 20
Cocoanuts, each	8 @ 10
Cranberries, ₱ quart	35 @ 40
Currants, Zants, ₱ lb.	15 @ 20
Dates, ₱ lb.	15 @ 30
Figs, ₱ lb.	25 @ 35
Hazel Nuts, ₱ quart	8 @ 10
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	18 @ 25
Lemons, ₱ doz.	15 @ 38
Melons, each	6 @ 50
Oranges, ₱ doz.	10 @ 75
Peaches, ₱ basket	1 00 @ 3 00
Peaches, ₱ quart	8 @ 25
Pears, ₱ quart	10 @ 30
Plums, ₱ quart	15 @ 25
Pine Apples, each	18 @ 62
Raisins, ₱ lb.	12 @ 25
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	15 @ 20

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter has been quoted steady but quiet. Cheese has been inactive. Eggs have been in light demand.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ₱ lb.	$ 38 @ 40
Butter, fair to good ₱ lb.	32 @ 37
Butter, cooking, ₱ lb.	22 @ 28
Cheese, ₱ lb.	16 @ 18
Eggs, selected, ₱ doz.	33 @ 34
Honey, White Clover, ₱ can	75 @ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle	30 @ 35
Honey, Comb, ₱ lb.	40 @ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 00 @ 6 50
Coffee, Green, ₱ lb.	30 @ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb.	35 @ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb.	30 @ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb.	10 @ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl.	14 00 @ 19 50
Flour, Family, ₱ 25 lb. bags	2 25 @ 2 87
Meal, Corn, ₱ 7 lb. bags	30 @ 35
Meal, Oat, ₱ lb.	6 @ 8
Milk, ₱ quart	8 @ 10
Molasses, ₱ gallon	70 @ 1 25
Rice, ₱ lb.	10 @ 13
Soap, by the box, ₱ lb.	8½ @ 11
Sugar, Brown and light, ₱ lb.	14 @ 16
Sugar, refined, ₱ lb.	16 @ 19
Syrup, ₱ gallon	1 00 @ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb.	75 @ 1 25
Teas, Green, ₱ lb.	90 @ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb.	65 @ 1 12½

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; would assist in chamberwork or fine washing; can furnish best City reference. Call or address, for two days, to No. 312 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference: can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 409 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, stout, active and useful, at any housework, &c.; City or country; not particular about wages, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and can do general housework for City or country. Can be seen at No. 116 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WASHING TAKEN IN BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands it in all its branches; is a first-class fluter; willing to go out by the day. Call at No. 213 7th-av., top floor, back room.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man gardener, and understands the care of a farm and the general management of a gentleman's place; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; is a good butter-maker; not afraid to work; reference in town. Address R. D., Box No. 297 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, with three years' reference from former employer, a situation; can milk and fully understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address JAS. F., at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BREWER BY an Englishman; eight years' experience in Canada; thoroughly understands his business, including porter, East Ind a pale ale and malting; the highest references given. Address BREWER, Canton of Chambly, Montreal, C. E.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENer, three years' reference from employer, a situation; can milk and fully understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address SMITH, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PLAIN GARdener; is a sober, industrious man, and will take care of a cow and horse; will make himself generally useful; has good references. Address M. H., No. 9 John-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man thoroughly experienced; best of City references; would also attend to a small place or do general work. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who understands the management of the greenhouse and grapery, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address J. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; fully understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; can give good reference. Address D. B. G., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; has got a very small family; is a good plain gardener and a good coachman and groom; wants a steady situation, and will be found steady; good reference given. Address J. R. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age as barkeeper; understands bottling; thoroughly competent in both branches; best of City reference. Call or address Mr. MURPHY, 314 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; willing and obliging, and has no objection to City or country; has a first-class City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; would prefer to go in the country; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference. Address H. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; has two years' reference from his last employer; is willing and obliging; can also do general work. Address P. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter by a single colored man with good reference. Apply at No. 49 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; to be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; the best City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND CAPABLE BOOKkeeper in a Railroad Company's office; must be thoroughly conversant with the business and familiar with the workings of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania roads. Address, stating references, where last employed, &c., W. H. C., Box No. 2,209 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN (MARRIED OR SINGLE) as second farmer. One with a knowledge of vegetable gardening, used to oxen and horses, and a good milker, can apply, with references, at No. 234 Front-st., New-York, on Saturday, 31st inst., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with his business; a sober, steady man, with good references, to go about 20 miles from the City; steady situation and good wages. Apply at No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; eighteen miles from New-York; wages $10 per month. Inquire in store, No. 34 Broadway, before 2 o'clock.

MASONIC.

NEPTUNE LODGE, NO. 317 F. AND A. M. —A special communication of this Lodge will be held at the Lodge Room No. 8 Union-square, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; business of great importance. By order
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GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 290 West-st.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant morocco, shopping, toilet and traveling bags. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

HIGH BRIDGE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Leslie, the Hero of Niagara Falls, on the tight rope.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro reached London yesterday. She brings intelligence to the effect that the allied army has carried the war into Paraguay, and that a great battle may be looked for at any moment.

It is said that the Government of France has given assurance of peace to Prussia.

The Emperor NAPOLEON delivered a speech at Lille day before yesterday. He alluded to past reverses as "dark spots on the horizon," and commented at some length on the pacific state of affairs in Europe.

It is reported that a note from the French Foreign Office, pacific in its character, will be soon issued.

The official Stuttgardt *Gazette* denies that the subject of a North German Bund was discussed, or even broached during the recent conference at Salzburg.

The Congressional resolutions referring to Cretan affairs, and recently presented to the Sublime Porte by the American Minister to Turkey, are creating a profound sensation in Constantinople.

GENERAL.

At the session of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the Select Committee on Charities and Charitable Institutions reported an additional article. It provides for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to consist of eight members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, one of whom shall retire each year. This Board is to visit, inspect and report to the Legislature regarding all charitable, penal and correctional institutions, except such as are of a sectarian character. The second section relates to endowments of charitable institutions. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to ascertain whether such endowments are lawfully made. The third section provides that no charitable institution shall receive State aid, except upon the report of the Board that such institution tends to relieve the State from expense, is not sectarian in its character, and that moneys previously bestowed have been judiciously expended. The Standing Committee on the Judiciary reported an article relative to the Courts of the State, the appointment and assignment of Judges, &c. Section 11 provides that at the general election in 1870 the question shall be submitted to the people whether Judges of the higher Courts of Record shall be elected or appointed. A resolution was adopted providing that after this week the Convention shall meet at 9 o'clock. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the powers and duties of the Legislature, Mr. BARKER in the chair. The section providing that the Legislature shall not audit or allow any private claim or account against the State, or pass any special law in relation thereto, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law, was adopted. The section creating a Court of Claims was discussed at length, but without taking action upon it the Convention took a recess to 7:30 o'clock P. M. In the evening session the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, was resumed in Committee of the Whole. A section was adopted directing that the Legislature shall provide by law for creating a Court of Claims, to consist of three Judges to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, in which Court shall be adjudicated all claims against the State, as the Legislature shall, from time to time, by general laws direct. Progress was then reported, and an adjournment was had.

Yesterday the third day's programme of the horse fair at Springfield, Mass., was successfully carried out. The attendance was quite large, Gov. BULLOCK being one of the many prominent persons present. To-morrow will be the last day of the fair. *Lady Thorn*, *Lucy* and the Goldsmith mare will trot.

A destructive fire occurred in Chicago yesterday. A wholesale liquor-store in State-street was burned down and an adjoining building was badly damaged. The total loss will exceed $70,000.

It is rumored that the citizens of Savannah have sent a petition to Gen. POPE praying for the removal of the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen of that city.

A German saloon keeper named MATUSH, was, last evening, shot and instantly killed in his saloon in New-Haven, by another German named GAUZBAUER.

The Mutuals, of New-York, and the Keystones, of Philadelphia, yesterday played a game of base ball at Camden. The game was won by the Keystones.

LOCAL.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the case of the United States *vs.* JULIUS F. HARTWELL, all the evidence having been obtained, the defence submitted a motion to quash the indictment, Judge CLIFFORD stated that the Court were unable to agree on the motion to quash and on other points, and stated that they proposed to certify the points upon which they disagree to Washington. The case will be continued until an answer to the certificate is obtained.

The case of WYNNS *vs.* VINTON was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, and the decision reserved. Numerous affidavits were read, in which Dr. VINTON is charged with bad faith, and with the abuse of a sound discretion, in administering the affairs of an estate of which he was appointed one of the executors. In another aspect, the case has already been published in our columns.

The Board of Audit met yesterday, all the members being present, and, after calling the calendar through, and no cases being ready, adjourned to Monday next. The calendar each day will consist of ten cases, and if none are ready, any case can be called up in which the parties are ready to proceed with a hearing.

The examination into the charges implicating DAN NOBLE with the Royal Insurance bond robbery was continued before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday. The proceedings consisted wholly in the cross-examination of Mrs. GRIFFIN, as continued from the proceedings of the previous day. The examination will be resumed this morning.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. G. S. HERRERA, of Vera Cruz, purser of the steamship *Alabama*, for the prompt delivery of our Mexican correspondence and files.

Business was rather more active yesterday in Produce and Merchandise. Flour was cheaper. Wheat, Corn, Pork and Petroleum were firmer. Freights dull.

The Question of Relative Authority—A Pitiful Dispute.

The dispute raised by the President touching the powers of the General-in-Chief under the Reconstruction Acts is characteristic and in the lest degree discreditable. It is another illustration of the disingenuous spirit that prevails at the White House in regard to the interpretation of Congressional enactactments. And it exemplifies the dishonesty of Mr. JOHNSON in all that he has done or proposes to do on the subject of reconstruction under the existing laws.

With the help of pettifoggers, it seems, Mr. JOHNSON has discovered that the supplementary act of the special session is in certain respects susceptible of an interpretation favorable to his presentions. By some looseness of language a pretext is alleged to be afforded for the opinion that the act does not confer on Gen. GRANT the plenary powers with which public opinion has endowed him. The prevailing idea is that, under the law, the General has absolute authority over the work of reconstruction—that he is, in fact, its administrator, clothed with all the powers and attributes essential to its efficiency. The President, however, with Mr. BUCHANAN'S Attorney-General at his back, insists that an exact rendering of the terms of the law limits GRANT'S power to the single question of removals, and does not authorize him to instruct the district commanders; that this, one of the vital points of reconstruction, remains subject to the orders of the President alone.

Evidently, the difficulty thus raised by Mr. JOHNSON is a mere device to defeat the purpose of the law, and for the time to gain a factious advantage over Congress. Mr. JOHNSON does not pretend, nor can any man pretend, that the version he gives to the law harmonizes with the intentions of Congress. There is no room for difference of opinion as to what these intentions were. It is not denied in any quarter that Congress designed to confer absolute authority on Gen. GRANT—to invest him with suspensory power over the whole matter—to make him the responsible administrator and the final judge in all affairs pertaining to the reconstruction plan. These being the admitted purposes of Congress—these the admitted ideas conveyed by a broad and general consideration of the statute—Mr. JOHNSON has no right to go beyond or behind them, and to profit by slight verbal omissions or vagueness which Congress, in its haste, may have committed. A Five Points lawyer would be expected to resort to tricks of this kind. The professional knave who studies law only that he may frustrate its provisions would be at liberty to profit by the most trivial blunder in the wording of an act. But Mr. JOHNSON, as the President, is not privileged to govern the country according to the notions of the Tombs' lawyers, or to fight Congress with weapons furnished by pettifoggers. His duty is to accept the law according to its manifest purpose—to accept the declared and well-understood objects of Congress as the key to the interpretation of its enactments—and to disregard all flaws that are at variance with their general scope and aim.

The fact that Mr. JOHNSON refuses to recognize this conception of his duty, and prefers instead to obey the promptings of mercenary adherents and unscrupulous pettifoggers, is proof that he can no longer be entrusted with the administration of the law. The functionary who examines the law simply that he may bring it to naught, by that circumstance demonstrates his unfitness for his office. And the Executive who assails authority which Congress intended to make independent of him, and employs the accidental advantages of a constitutional postion to pick holes in measures formed to provide for the safety and unity of the Republic, provokes the exercise of harsher means of restraint than have yet been employed against him.

The End of Durgan, the Murderess.

Six months ago, on a cold Winter night, Mrs. CORIELL, the wife of a physician residing at Newmarket, in the State of New-Jersey, was found murdered in her own house. BRIDGET DURGAN, the housemaid of the family, gave the neighbors such prompt notice of the murder that when they entered the house they found that the life of the victim was barely extinct. The body was warm, and the surroundings of the scene indicated that the tragedy was just over. BRIDGET DURGAN'S first account of the murder was not at all incredible—not half as incredible as the dying confession of the wretched creature which we publish this morning, every line of which, as any thoughtful person will see from the perusal, is that of a natural and unaccountable liar. That original account was simply this: that two men had obtained admission to the house shortly after 12 o'clock—a circumstance not unusual where medical aid is sought—and that almost immediately afterward she heard Mrs. CORIELL scream for help. "Call the doctor" or "Go for the doctor" was the appeal which, as the murderess alleged, reached her ears; and thereupon, with Mrs. CORIELL'S infant in her arms, BRIDGET repaired to the house of a neighboring clergyman and told him that there were men in Dr. CORIELL'S house, and that they were murdering her mistres. The neighbors made all haste to render such help as might be needed. On arriving at the Doctor's house they found that the lights were extinguished. The clergyman at once called loudly to Mrs. CORRIEL, but there was no response. He then led the way into the room where the unfortunate lady was supposed to be, and in that room found her mutilated remains surrounded by all the evidences of a cruel attack, and a desperate though hopeless resistance.

The coherence of DURGAN'S story might probably have passed for a long time unchallenged but for her want of forethought in representing on giving the alarm, the murder as a contemplated or probable thing, instead of, what she knew it to be, an accomplished deed. She had not remembered that she carried about herself the evidence that connected her with the crime. The skirts of her dress bore stains of blood, which attracted the notice of those who at first had believed her statement to be true. She herself discovered this almost as soon as the neighbors. And the discovery forced her to give further involuntary evidence of her guilty knowledge. She made a spasmodic effort to conceal blood-stained parts of her clothing, and by that natural act revealed more proof of her complicity in the crime, than all the subsequent testimony produced before the Court and the jury, or than all the subsequent confessions extracted by weak-minded sympathizers or spiritual tutors.

Of the guilt of the woman there cannot be even the least shadow of doubt. Of her ability to perpetrate the murder in the way she describes in her "confession," there must be every doubt in the minds of reasoning people. Her alleged motive—the desire to take Mrs. CORIELL'S place—the use of a kerosene lamp as her first murderous weapon—her declaration that after she had hacked the body of Mrs. CORIELL till she believed her victim was dead, and that the poor lady afterward followed her into the garden; thence returning, at the bidding of the murderess, to be hacked over again—all these details show that the true story of the murder is not yet told. There were possibly other actors on the scene besides this executed criminal. Whether the object of such possible, and indeed probable, accomplices was mere robbery, will probably never be known. All we do know is that the world is well rid of a monster. It is unfortunate that our civilization does not permit us to be relieved of such without the disgraceful accompaniments of a levee in the condemned cell, and passports to Paradise written and sealed on the scaffold. More abominable curiosity, more mawkish sentimentality, more religious affectation, has been expended on this bloodthirsty animal than we remember in the case of almost any other modern criminal. The atrocious spectacle of the hanging was properly concluded, when the filthy jailor who had charge of DURGAN rushed into her embrace. The final tableau was a satire upon the forms of justice, and an insult to the poor lady who lies cold in her grave.

Our Judicial System—The Method of Selection.

Although parties, which with all their attendant evils are a necessary agency for carrying on free governments, have always insisted that legislative and executive officers should be completely their representative men, they had everywhere, until of late years, acquiesced in the wisdom of leaving Judges unfettered, so that the phrase "an independent Judiciary" had become consecrated by use as the promise and expression of a safeguard against partisan vehemence. But the progress of Democratic experiment in many other communities as well as our own, has subverted this boasted independence, forcing Judges to appeal for election to the favor of the party temporarily ruling the State, while completing their subjection to political control by the device of short terms of office. Though no mode of selecting judicial officers may be known which shall be absolutely free from this influence, there are solid reasons for the belief that it would be less fruitful of bad consequences if exerted indirectly through their appointment by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate, than it has been proved to be when directly applied by the machinery of a caucus.

Responsibility for the character of nominations rests fully and singly on the individual who makes them, while no person is answerable to the public for the unworthiness of a candidate placed on a party ticket. Primary meetings are not conspicuous for tenderness of conscience, and as they cannot be taken to task, they are far more likely to be swayed by interest or party zeal than the Governor who must give account to the community for the fitness or unfitness of the officers to whom he commits its most sacred interests. No one personally suffers in reputation when a party nominee turns out to be corrupt or incompetent, for no one is personally known to have promoted his choice. But the bad reputation of an appointee reflects upon the magistrate who placed him in office, and seriously damages his prospects of future political success. It is one thing to charge a party with accountability for the misconduct of its elected tools, and a thing which a party is very apt to laugh at—but is quite another thing, as experience has often shown, for a Governor to put into the hands of opponents or rivals such a weapon as they can forge from his connection with an unfaithful public servant of his own creation. An important check upon unfit nominations is secured by this publicity and individuality, which is greatly strengthened by the scrutiny they must undergo before confirmation in a body many of whose members are political opponents, more watchful even than the general public to detect and expose errors in the appointing authority. And while the Chief Magistrate of the State has thus the strongest personal motives for appointing the best judicial officers, we can hardly conceive a case, on the other hand, in which his own interest would prompt him to recommend unworthy ones. It is quite improbable that his private views as a citizen should be of such moment and of such a nature as to require an accommodating friend on the Bench to subserve them; nor, if they were so, would it be easy for him to foresee or prearrange any decision upon them by a particular Judge so biased. If he had such interests, political enemies in the Senate might be trusted to find them out, and to thwart his object. But we can well imagine a party, or a corporation, or an organized interest, in some particular locality, strong enough to elect, and wicked enough to command its own Judge. Does it seem extravagant to forebode such a crime against the public welfare? How dangerous and shameful a thing is it then that the crime should actually have been committed under the elective system!

Besides being influenced by such reasons for the appointment of Judges of high character, the Governor of the State is better informed than mere party managers can be of the ability and aptitude of those among whom his choice will lie. Judges are now selected from among members of the legal profession—though there is no assurance that in a democracy they always will be so. The avenues to the Bar have been made so cheap and simple, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can hardly err therein, if he be decently honest—but happily no popular road to the Bench has yet been thrown open. Most of our Governors have been lawyers, and those who were not so have been in such intimate relations for years with the leading members of the Bar as to gain accurate knowledge of their respective qualifications for office. Such men are far more likely to consider the capacity of their appointees than their popularity, with which caucus chiefly concerns itself.

Of course no one can be so familiar as lawyers themselves are with the mental and moral characteristics of their professional brethren. And from this consideration, joined with that of their natural and commendable self-interest, has arisen the suggestion of a novel method of selecting candidates for judicial stations. If the members of the Bar were to make the choice from among themselves of persons to fill vacancies upon the Bench, such a choice would perhaps be more free from party bias than any other. The most capable men, taking professional success as the test of capacity, would be those whom they would most naturally wish to remove, in an honorable way, from their path as rivals; the most upright men, capacity being presupposed, are those before whom they would prefer to defend their clients' interests. If, then, the Bar in each Judicial District should propose for appointment to any vacant Judgeship three or five names, from which the Governor should select one, such an appointment would be in all probability as good a one as could be made. Perhaps the plan would be unpopular; but perhaps, too, we have had enough of what is called popularity in connection with the Judiciary. A choice so made could hardly fail to be a good one, unless we suppose the Bar to be controlled by corruption or partisanship; and if that be the case, then, remembering DE TOCQUEVILLE'S estimate of it as the really conservative element in American society, we may despair of the welfare of the State. The suggestion seems at least worthy of consideration among the various plans proposed.

Since the complaint against the elective Judiciary is louder in the City of New-York, where its evils have the soonest come to a head, under the rankest influences, than in the country districts, where its working has been confessedly less mischievous, it might seem worth while to try the effect of a return to the appointing system in this and other considerable cities, while allowing the present system to remain in force in the State at large. But besides that the bad features of the elective plan become every year more prominent everywhere, such a discrimination founded on locality is hardly consistent with the republican theory of our Government. May not, however, a discrimination of a different nature be safely and wisely adopted? The hierarchy of the Judiciary, to use a convenient French phrase, embraces many different grades. After the minor offices of Justices of the Peace, County Judges and Surrogates, local and limited in their jurisdiction, come the Supreme Court, the various Courts in cities of nearly equal dignity, and the Court of Appeals. The decisions of these Courts, whether original or appellate, affect large pecuniary amounts, control great and wide-spread material interests, and settle important interpretations and applications of the law for the people of the whole State. The evil effects of the system by which these Judges are now selected are enormously magnified by the greatness of their duties. If, then, as we have endeavored to show, there are good reasons for holding the old ways to be the better ones—reasons to which a detailed contrast between the results of the former and those of the present system would add startling force—might it not be well, while conceding to the principle of democracy the election to minor judicial offices, to return, for the more important ones, to the ancient method of selection by appointment—the method which brought to the service of the State the lofty characters and splendid talents of her great earlier jurists—the method which preserves unbroken for England the succession of Jûdges eminent for purity and learning.

MINOR TOPICS.

We judge by our recent advices from Mexico that the Juarists have got through with all the executions and massacres that they consider necessary for the well-being of the Republic. A large number of civil and military functionaries of the late Empire are still under arrest; and a number of others, like MARQUEZ, who would undoubtedly be summarily executed if caught, have up to this time succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their enemies. Order is in great measure established throughout the country. There are several disaffected leaders on the Eastern coast, one at least on the Western coast, and several in the interior. But none of them has more than a few hundred followers, and we do not suppose that in all Mexico there are more than a couple of thousand anti-Juarists in arms. We hear nothing of the movement in behalf of ORTEGA for President, and there is no doubt that almost the entire population have rallied round the standard of BENITO JUAREZ. We hope that he will so act henceforth as to make it possible for us to recognize him as a civilized ruler.

We notice that some of our Southern papers are indulging in very fierce tirades against the "Abolitionists," whom they scourge in the most lively manner. We are sure that, considering all the circumstances of the case, the "Abolitionists" can stand it. If the exercise is entertaining to our Southern friends, it is none the less so to the Abolitionists.

We had hoped that the popular disgust excited by the personalities of the Surratt trial, would have checked, for a time, the habitual exchange of Court-room billingsgate between counsel engaged in great public cases. But no. In the case of the Royal Insurance bond robbery, at the Tombs, the other day, the time-honored amenities of the Bar were again indulged with impunity. Mr. LAROCQUE says Mr. GRAHAM'S cross-examination is "improper;" Mr. GRAHAM replies, "it is false!" Mr. LAROCQUE rejoins, "You're a blackguard." Mr. GRAHAM retorts, "Contemptible rascal," adding the epithets of "impertinent and coxcombical." Mr. LAROCQUE returns to the original "improper," and Mr. GRAHAM responds by saying that "no one but a coward or a poltroon insulted in Court." Fine language this for professional gentlemen to indulge in. And now, to-morrow, half a dozen poor wretches, never taught better, will be fined or imprisoned at these same Tombs, because they answered just such infuriating words with blows. Why we punish disorder in the ignorant, when the ministers of justice, in the Courts of justice, are guilty of exhibitions so much more discreditable, and go unrebuked, it is difficult to see.

If we mistake not the time draws near for the publication of a most interesting contribution to the history of modern diplomacy. It may not be generally known that, by his will, TALLEYRAND, the incomparably adroit diplomat, strictly prohibited his heirs from publishing his memoirs before the lapse of thirty years from the day of his death. The consequence has been that some of the most curious political intrigues and State secrets in which he was engaged, and the explanation of which exists in his own handwriting, still lack the key which he could have furnished. For, as has well been said, "No one can tell what influence TALLEYRAND exerted, except TALLEYRAND himself." He died in Paris on the 17th of May, 1838. Next May, therefore, if we do not err in the period of silence he imposed, the prohibition will be removed. His injunction has hitherto been carefully observed; and it is the very fact that a man of his sense found it necessary to fix this limit, which gives promise of unusual piquancy to these disclosures. Few, if any of the personages the memoirs treat of still survive.

A circular has been sent to us that has been addressed to the "Spiritualists of America in National Convention Assembled." It is an appeal in behalf of the purification and elevation of spiritualism. "How long," asks the circular, "oh! how long will you allow hypocrites, libertines and free-lovers to hold leading and honorable positions, as mediums, speakers, writers, and officers, to the deadly injury and burning shame of pure and orderly spiritualism? Why will you accord full fellowship and honorable position to notorious and persistent libertines? Will you quietly hold your peace while artful free-lovers perambulate the country, using their own psychological powers and every possible device which their ingenuity, stimulated by hellish passions, and aided by 'low spirits,' can invent to break up families, seduce the young and innocent, and drag them down to the lowest forms of animalism?" The writer goes on to make some serious, and, as far as we know, mainly unjustifiable, charges on these points. But, so far as we understand it, they come from a spirit who dwells in the land of spirits, and who describes himself (or herself) as "Guardian Light." They are therefore beyond our criticism.

Coöperation is, by little and little, gaining a foothold of actual existence in the City. Very naturally, the first point on which it takes a stand is that of building, for of all elements of a city's growth that is, perhaps, the most necessary and the most lucrative. There are already two "Union Coöperative Building Societies," called distinctively the "First" and the "Second." The first has nearly completed its limited roll of membership; the bound being set at 500, and 489 being now *bona fide* paying members, holding shares to the amount of $1,220,000. There is also an "Union Coöperative Coal and Wood Company." How much more clear headed, how much more deserving the name of true reformers are these men who put their efforts for improving the condition of working men into practical shape, than the straggling, non-representative "Labor Congress" which, with no strength, either of number or money or purpose, pass grandiloquent resolutions about matters no nearer their reach than the moon is within the grasp of a child. We are glad to record the initial success of these intelligent efforts, and shall be glad to learn of their substantial advancement.

The Sierra is pierced: the Summit Tunnel is through, and now the energetic Californians will have down hill work. Sixteen hundred and fifty-eight feet of tough granite have been penetrated in a marvelously short space of time, and we believe it is a very creditable piece of work as to quality, also. A commendable zeal has been shown from both ends of the Pacific Road, each striving to obtain the extra prize of construction which was wisely held out to the company first reaching the other—if we may be permitted such a Hibernianism in speaking of a mutual advance. There is, perhaps, some danger of hasty workmanship in this provision, but, if the Commissioners do their duty, and peremptorily reject any section which on examination does not appear up to the requirements of the law, this may be effectually guarded against.

THOMAS CARLYLE, in his recent attempt at "Shooting Niagara." throws out the remark that the negro is the only one "of all the colored races that doesn't die out on sight of the white man, but can actually live beside him, and work and increase and be merry." We shall now have a test of the truth and range of this observation under circumstances different from any ever before known in the history of the world. In the West Indies we have had a series of very curious and suggestive illustrations of it within the present century. In the States of South and Central America we have had further illustrations of it. In this country we have had a black population of four millions, planted within tolerably well defined geographical limits, occupying the soil conjointly with a white population numerically greater, but all alike enjoying equal rights, equal privileges and equal freedom, and all alike entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in such way as suits their respective dispositions. The lately slave-race and the lately master-race now enjoy similar opportunities as regards education, mental advancement, moral development and the elements of success. There is not, nor has there been, anything like this elsewhere, in conditions and character. To the ethnologist and sociologist it is a matter of profound interest. And every good man will desire to see from it the highest and best results—which, we may add, we believe to be possible of attainment.

There is soon to take place at somebody's Wood, somewhere, another round of Scottish games. We admire the Scottish games hugely, also the Scottish bagpipes, to say nought of Scottish whisky. We would like to "toss the caber" or throw the "heavy hammer" if we could; also we'd like to be first in the "long race," head man in the "short race," and blunderingest man in the "sack race;" and it would delight us exceedingly to jump the highest jump and the longest jump and the widest jump with the pole; and it would please us to be accounted the gracefullest man at the Highland Fling; but we know all these things are impossible, and so we reluctantly leave the Scottish athletes to themselves to cultivate the highest excellence in the Scottish sports. But we have one earnest request to make, and we address it to the reporters. Of course every journal in New-York will send a reporter. We shall ourselves send a reporter, a small one. But, Messieurs other folks' reporters, listen to our plaint, and heed our prayer, if you consistently can. We expect you to write of lads and lassies, of tartans, and philibegs, and plaidies, and bonnets, and claymores, and skean dhus, and Hielan' chiels and Lowlan' kernes, and heather and gowans, and all the rest of it. But in describing the dinner and the dance, which will conclude the festivities, we ask, we beg, we pray, we entreat that you will, some of you at least, spare us the hackneyed line: "The wee sma' hours ayont the twal." Every reporter writes this quotation at least six times a year, in his accounts of Scotch games, balls or other festivities; so please, some of you, on this occasion, when the familiar words come to the nib of your pen, and you feel that you are going to do it, just *don't*. *Do*, don't. *Do*, some of you, *don't*, for just this once. Any intelligent Scotchman will give you a dozen better phrases; but if you must use this one, toss up for it, and don't let us, next day, see this worn-out old line in every paper in the City.

Apropos of OFFENBACH'S opera of "La Grande Duchesse," a good story is told of Mlle. SCHNEIDER, who, with that intelligence, grace and vivacious humor only found to perfection on the Parisian stage, has been proudly wearing the honors of the title *rôle*. It seems the great carriage portal of the Exposition is not opened to any except the highest of titled nobility. Whether, upon a wager or in the mere spirit of audacious fun, Mlle. SCHNEIDER drove dashingly up to the gate the other day. "But, Madame," said the courteous official, "this gate is open only to Princes." "*Mais, Monsieur*," answered the queenly SCHNEIDER, "*je suis la Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein.*" The portal swung open and the lady's carriage rolled in. The story was quickly noised about the city, and made a great and enjoyable stir. A few mornings afterward the Empress, who had not visited the Exposition before except *en grande tenue*, drove up to the same gate in a simple carriage, attended only by two ladies and a gentleman. Being met by the same courteous refusal and for the same reason as had been given to the SCHNEIDER, Her Majesty said: "But, Monsieur, suppose I should tell you that I am the Empress. With a respectful but very decided bow the now experienced official replied: "Madame, I should not believe you!" The comical situation was duly appreciated, for everybody knew about *la Grande Duchesse*, but the gentleman made himself known to the higher officers in charge, and, the party being recognized, the Empress, with that best of apologies in such cases, silence, was ushered through the princely gate.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

Presidentially-inspired statements are now being scattered over the country as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, for the purpose of creating the impression that in the recent controversy the occupant of the White House has vanquished the victorious leader of our armies. Mr. JOHNSON gives a large part of his time to his accommodating friends, the newspaper correspondents, and almost any evening one or more of those gentlemen can be found in easy proximity to His Excellency, and possibly with pencil in hand taking notes of a conversation or an interview. From this source the country gets its daily infliction of what the President says, thinks and does, as seen and heard by the eyes and ears of half a dozen different correspondents. Mr. JOHNSON has a hard task in furnishing statements in contradiction of what the papers say about him, and if the war keeps on, he will have to reinforce his corps of correspondents. A statement inspired as above was set afloat this morning simultaneously in the Baltimore *Sun* and the New-York *Tribune*, identical in language, and to the effect that Gen. GRANT had but recently become aware of the extent of his power under the Reconstruction Acts, and that, as a consequence, he was obliged to back down from the position he took. Now Gen. GRANT has not taken any position from which he has found it necessary to back down, and, as a consequence, there has been no backing down. It so happens that as long ago as on or about the 25th of July, after the adjournment, certain members of Congress, calling at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, were there apprized, much to their astonishment, that they had not conferred the power upon Gen. GRANT that they supposed they had, and they could only console themselves with the hope that the power they had given the General-in-Chief would be sufficient for any emergency that might arise. In contrast with the President's free intercourse with and use of certain correspondents, how different does the course of Gen. GRANT appear, who, while treating all with politeness, firmly refuses to have any conversation with them on the subject of his relations to or differences with the Executive, while the members of his staff, like himself, are as modest and reticent as is becoming to true soldiers, and as is required by the responsible nature of their positions.

PROPOSED REINSTATEMENT OF GOV. WELLS.

As a logical sequence of the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN an effort is already on foot to reinstate Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, for the alleged object of giving validity to the four millions of levee bonds. The parties who seek this, claim that WELLS alone can legally sign the bonds, and assert that the bonds have been negotiated at sixty-six cents, conditional upon WELLS' restoration. A pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to induce him to countenance this project, and it is not unlikely that he will approve it. The parties who urge this are Ex-Attorney-Gen. HERRON, Judge ABELL, Ex-Lieutenant-Gov. VOORHEES and other politicians of the rebel stripe. The restoration of WELLS for a day even will be sufficient to accomplish their object. But the public may look for a defeat of their little scheme. Gen. GRANT has the power under the law to prohibit the restoration of any officer heretofore removed, and he will undoubtedly exercise it. We shall then see a fair test of the relative powers of Gen. GRANT and the President under the Reconstruction Acts.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

The conflicting statements recently published regarding the future movements of Gen. ROUSSEAU are set at rest to-night by the positive announcement from his friends that he will sail for Oregon from New-York to-morrow.

THE REMAINS OF UNION SOLDIERS.

It has come to the notice of the military authorities here that the bones of our soldiers who fell on the fields of Bull Run have, in some instances, been gathered by the residents in that vicinity, and, with the bones of animals, carried to a bone-mill near Alexandria and ground into fertilizers. From a wagon-load of this character, last week, a human skull, a hip bone, part of the vertebral column, the femur, and part of the tibia were taken. The matter is being investigated.

SWINDLING OPERATIONS.

Information has been received here that a number of swindlers are traveling in different parts of the country representing themselves to be officers of the Government sent out for the purpose of enabling discharged soldiers to obtain back pay, bounty and land warrants. They get from the ex-soldiers the dates, &c., contained in their discharge papers, and it is supposed that, after the manner of the Lowenthal frauds, they will use the data thus obtained in making up forged papers for final settlements, some of which have undoubtedly ere this been paid by the Department.

POSTAGE STAMPS IN POSSESSION OF REBELS.

Solicitor WARE, of the Sixth Auditor's office, has been sent to Europe for the purpose of collecting evidence regarding the sale to parties in Canada of $10,000 worth of United States postage stamps, captured by the rebels during the war. It will be remembered that a suit is now pending in the Canadian Courts between our Government and the parties who purchased the stamps, in which our Government is trying to recover their value, claiming that the transfer of the title to them from the rebels was illegal, as they were not money in any sense recognized by law.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The President has ordered the following appointment in the regular army to be made: T. B. IRHAM, late Sergeant United States Marines, Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry; H. L. HASKELL, late Captain One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Infantry, Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry; A. H. VAN LUETHWITZ, late Captain United States Volunteers, Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry; W. M. BANDY, late Captain Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Second Lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

THE RUMORS CONCERNING THE CABINET.

There are no new developments affecting the present members of the Cabinet. Any further changes do not now appear probable.

GEN. STEEDMAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

A rumor was circulating this morning that Gen. STEEDMAN is to be appointed Secretary of War, but on inquiry at the proper source the report is ascertained to be entirely devoid of truth. The General called at the Executive Mansion to-day merely on a visit of courtesy.

PRESENTATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

To-day the Chevalier MARCELLO CERUTI was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Italy. He addressed the President as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I am happy to place in your hands the letters by which the King, my august sovereign, accredits me near your Excellency in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, my predecessor, Mr. BERTINOTTI, having taken another destination, the importance of which is an evident proof of the Royal satisfaction with the manner in which he acquitted himself of his mission near the Republic of the United States. I am charged also to present to you the Royal letters of his recall. The good relations which exist between two nations, governed by institutions the most liberal, have already borne their first fruits. Trade and navigation between Italy and the United States begin to be developed; but the elements of wealth which these two countries contain appear to be reserved in these relations for yet more ample proportions. I am charged, Mr. President, to lay before your Government the views of the Cabinet of Florence on the means proper for attaining this object. Representing a Sovereign to whom a grateful nation has decreed a title henceforth historic, I cannot bring into my relations with your Government any but sentiments inspired by the principles of that loyalty which contains in itself the whole secret of our policy. As for myself, I consider my appointment near the Government of the United States a flattering reward of a long career, and my endeavors will ever tend to justify the confidence reposed in me. I shall be happy to learn, Mr. President, that your great kindness will facilitate to me the means for doing so.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. CERRUTI: I can freely say that all the kindness of feeling which was accorded to your distinguished predecessor, Mr. BERTINOTTI, will be cordially extended to yourself. I can wish you no better success in your mission than that which, to the satisfaction of both countries, Mr. BERTINOTTI achieved. The Department of State already has directions to adjust with you a fair, equitable and beneficent treaty for the regulation and increase of commerce between our American shores and the Italian ports on the Mediterranean. It can scarcely be necessary to speak at large of political relations. Your sovereign, the loyal King, was already held in respect and friendship while as yet he presided over only the Sardinian States. The consideration then bestowed upon him in our country has not decreased. While supported by a regenerated, brave and energetic people, he has been successfully extending institutions of free, liberal and responsible government to the Tyrol and the Adriatic. Italy, so long as it shall continue to maintain such institutions, can be esteemed no less than a moral ally by the Government and people of the United States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Postmaster at Prescott, Arizona, in a letter dated July 21, says:

"There are probably ten Indian massacres to every one reported. The military force here is not half equal to the demands, and unless some suitable commander is appointed and can comprehend the true condition of the country, it is feared many years will elapse before we will be relieved of Indian troubles and personal danger. The country is, however, constantly increasing in white population."

THE LARCENY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS BY A SEAMAN.

Official information has been received from Kingston, Jamaica, that HENRY CLIFTON, the seaman who committed the larceny of Government funds on board the United States steamer *Gettysburgh*, last Winter, has been tried at Kingston, in the jurisdiction of which place the offence was committed, and found guilty and sent to the penitentiary. It will be recollected it was stated that Assistant Secretary SEWARD, who was a passenger on the *Gettysburgh*, had been robbed of a large amount of coin, but it now appears that the sum was $2,500, in the hands, at the time, of Paymaster SKELDING. CLIFTON was convicted on the testimony of Paymaster HENRY E. SKELDING and Mr. S. P. MIDDLETON, Cashier of the Treasury Department, and the gold was returned to Mr. MIDDLETON to be restored to the Treasury.

FRAUDS ON THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.—The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To prevent payments on fraudulent soldiers' discharge papers, Paymasters are instructed by the chief of their Department to refuse payment, unless the identity of the soldier is properly established.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 58.—To insure, as far as practicable, prompt payment of such claims, and at the same time still more carefully guard against fraud, all officers who sign and deliver discharge papers will instruct the soldier to present them to the chief of the pay district in which he is serving at the time of his discharge, or if he prefer, to some other designated chief of a pay district, and the officer will then immediately notify, through another channel than the hands of the man discharged, the Paymaster designated, of the fact of such discharge, with date, name, regiment and company of the soldier, as set forth in the papers.

No payment will be made on discharge by any Paymaster except on receipt of such notification, unless he may be otherwise conclusively satisfied of their genuineness, and of the personal identity of the claimant.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA.

Further information has been received at the General Land Office from the Surveyor-General at Virginia City, Nevada, showing it is proposed to run a Reese River guide meridian in Nevada, near the geographical centre of the State, in order to meet the wants of settlers in Reese River, Smoky and Monitor Valleys, reaching the rich mineral deposits in Lander and Nye Counties. It is further represented that urgent necessity exists for the survey of Carson River Valley, on the extreme western boundary of the State. The valley can be made immensely productive by irrigation, which can be easily effected from the waters of Carson River. It is proposed further to extend the standard parallel and township lines over Walker River Valley, in Douglas and Esmeraldi Counties. A contract has been made for the survey and sub-division of Townships 16, 17 and 18, north of Range 21 east, embracing the great Comstock Lode, the Cities of Virginia and Smoky Hill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT STATEMENT.

The amount of coin in the vaults of the Treasury Department to-day way $114,318,000; of which amount, $19,800,000 was in coin certificates. The amount of currency was $37,000,000, making a total of $151,328,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from distilled spirits and tobacco are stated at the Bureau of Internal Revenue to be largely in excess, for the fiscal year commencing with June, over those for any preceding like period. Commissioner ROLLINS left Washington last night on business in New-York.

THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director DELMAR furnishes the following statement of the quantity and value of raw and fleece wool and flocks, waste or shoddy, imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867: Wool, 35,235,151 pounds—$5,770,083; shoddy, 5,086,187 pounds—$516,480.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Post-office Department has enlarged its arrangements for supplying self-ruling or black lined stamped envelopes, so as hereafter to be able to furnish Postmasters and the public the desired quantities.

THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY BROWNING.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior, is considered much weaker to-day. His physicians have forbidden all visitors from seeing him.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Official accounts from Palermo, dated Aug. 9, show a frightful state of affairs in that city and neighborhood, the cholera having become epidemic and wide-spread.

Appointments by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 30.

Gov. FENTON has made the following appointments:

WILLIAM FULLERTON, of Newburgh, as Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy in the Second Judicial District, caused by the death of Hon WM. W. SCRUGHAM.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., of New-York, as Commissioner to represent the State at the Statistical Congress, to be held at Paris during the month of September next.

The Turkish Secretary of War in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Aug. 30.

Gen. HUSSIEN, Secretary of War to the Sultan of Turkey, arrived here last evening, and is stopping at the Rouen House. The General and suite intend spending three weeks in Canada, and will then proceed South. Their visit to America will occupy three months.

Revenue Seizures in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Aug. 30.

Revenue officers have seized BRANDT & CASPER'S vinegar factory, WURST'S grist-mill, and MINER & VILLER'S refinery, on Spring-street, for frauds on the Government.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Question of Official Responsibility.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 30.

The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as he is administrator of the civil law—subject always to the letter of the law he attempts to administer. He appoints Generals and Judges, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but he cannot himself take the place of either General or Judge. They hold their offices under the Constitution, independent of the President, and with a much longer tenure; their terms being for life may outlast a dozen Presidential administrations. The President has no right to invade the precincts of the Courts and dictate to the Judges; nor is there a Judge in the land who would submit to his authority if he were to attempt to exercise it. Nay, such is our confidence in the judiciary, that we do not doubt that if ANDREW JOHNSON were to invade the court-room with a peremptory order for the performance of a judicial act, he would instantly be arrested for contempt of Court, and held to answer in Court for this penal offence as well as at the bar of the Senate for his official crime. The Judge who would listen to his dictation, would render himself liable to impeachment, and servile obedience to an imperious President would result in official degradation and ejection. If, on the other hand, the President deemed a Judge to have been derelict in duty from any cause, he has no remedy above the people, but as a single witness he must go before the only tribunal that can try a Judge and lay there his complaint to have him impeached. Or, instead of a judicial officer, let us take one purely executive. The President cannot dictate the methods whereby collectors of customs or internal revenue shall collect the imports and excise duty. Any departure from the law by an internal revenue collector, at the instance of the President, would be just as much a corruption and malfeasance as if done at the instance of any other law-breaker, and the losses resulting to the Government from it would be taken out of the collector's securities, while he would be liable to the penalty of a judicial removal or impeachment.

The Generals and other officers of the army are equally independent of the President. He is elected for only four years—they, like the Judges, are appointed for life. They act in obedience to the laws of the land, which govern all citizens, but, in addition thereto, to the military laws passed especially for their government. There may arise periods when the responsibility is thrown upon them of obeying or refusing to obey a superior officer, and, like all others in high position, that responsibility is assumed at their own risk. If their superior should prove a traitor to his country, and order them to turn their arms against it, it would not only be their duty to refuse obedience, but to arrest the offender and save the country from such harm as he might do. If their superior officer, in a fit of insanity produced by drink, should command them to massacre peaceful citizens, it would not be their duty to obey, but to lock their commander up in a guard-house, prefer charges against him, and have him court-martialed. If their commander should assume authority above his rank, and order them to perform duties in contravention of superior orders from elsewhere, or of the articles of war, the effect of which would be disastrous to their cause, they would surely find vindication for disobedience. There is, in fact, no position in life in which any man can safely assume the responsibility of breaking the laws of the land, or perpetrating crime under the plea of obedience. If the President of the United States usurps an unwarranted authority, no man is bound to obey him, we care not whether he may assume to do it under the powers granted by the military attribute as Commander-in-Chief or the civil attributes of executor of the laws. In all cases the President is bound by the law. He is a creature of the law; and if he attempts to nullify it, to counteract it, to thwart it, to override it, to destroy it, or to prevent it, every person who aids him in the work becomes a party to his crime. He cannot do anything in contravention of law but as an enemy of his country; and every law, constitutionally passed, is binding upon him until declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court or repealed by Congress. The general provision of the Constitution, which says the President "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed," does not empower him to supersede the legal officers of the law in the discharge of their duty, but to hold them amenable to the provisions of the law for faithlessness therein.

More Cabinet Rumors—Gen. Rousseau.

Dispatches to the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29.

The rumors of Cabinet changes are beginning to assume a tangible shape again, and various parties are named in connection with the several Departments. I am not disposed to credit any of these rumors, but give them for what they are worth. The following seem to be the parties agreed on by the outsiders who are so pressing for a change: REVERDY JOHNSON, M. C., for the State Department; MOSES TAYLOR, of New-York, as Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. GRANT, as Secretary of War; Admiral FARRAGUT, as Secretary of the Navy; Gen. E. P. BLAIR, as Secretary of the Interior; RICHARD S. THOMPSON, of Indiana, as Postmaster-General; BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania, as Attorney-General.

There is no doubt that the President would like to have ROUSSEAU permanently established in Washington. A brave soldier and a true patriot, Gen. ROUSSEAU is a firm friend and supporter of the President, and has probably as much influence with him at present as any man in the capital. He will undoubtedly succeed CANBY.

Effect of the President's Course.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 30.

Nobody has been able to account satisfactorily for the strange course of the President. We suspect he has been secretly bought up by the Republican National Committee, to help in the Fall elections. His "swinging round the circle," last year, secured splendid triumphs for the Republicans. This year they were somewhat anxious about the Fall elections until the President came to their aid. His conflict with Gen. GRANT and the Department Commanders, has now made everything secure. There is fresh talk about impeachment, but the truth is we cannot spare the President from the arena just yet; there would be a fearful state of political indifference if he did not "come down" to disturb the waters occasionally. Keep him in the White House another year, and the Republicans will be sure of the next Presidency, whoever is their candidate.

Gen. Canby's Opinion on Reconstruction.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 30.

Gen. CANBY, who has just been appointed to the command of the Second Military District, is said to have remarked yesterday, in conversation with a friend, that he was not a political partisan, but that he had studied the reconstruction laws thoroughly and approved them, and that he considered their faithful execution essential to the welfare of the nation. He thought it the duty of the Southern people to accept the terms offered them. He is also said to have expressed his appreciation of the utility of the Freedmen's Bureau, and his intention of giving its agents all proper and necessary aid in the execution of their work.

Hon. Columbus Delano on Impeachment.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO addressed a political meeting at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 28th inst., and a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that he wound up with stating that he was in favor of the immediate impeachment of President JOHNSON, which was received with great applause. Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. HAYES, the Republican candidate for Governor, also spoke at the same meeting. The latter spoke upon the subject of reconstruction, and said that, first, it must be perfect; second, it must entirely exclude State rights; third, it must wipe out every vestige of Slavery; fourth, it must secure freedom of speech and of the Press in the South; fifth, it must protect every loyalist in life and property; sixth, it must be placed in the hands of the right men. This brought him to the proposition with which he went before the people, viz.: That no man should be trusted with political power who was against the Government during the war.

Vermont State Election.

The election for State officers in Vermont takes place on Tuesday next Sept. 3. The nominations of the two parties are as follow:

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
For Governor.	
John B. Page.	John L. Edwards.
For Lieutenant-Governor.	
Stephen Thomas.	Waldo Brigham.
For Treasurer.	
John A. Page.	James H. Williams.

The Burlington *Free Press*, in speaking of the election, says: "ANDREW JOHNSON dislikes Republican majorities. Let a Republican majority of thirty thousand be the response of Vermont to his suspension of STANTON, his removal of the gallant SHERIDAN, his insults to Gen. GRANT."

The Lansingburgh Tragedy—Arrest of Suspected Parties.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 30.

The excitement occasioned in Lansingburgh by the tragic death of an unknown young lady, in that village, on Wednesday evening, increased in intensity all day yesterday as the Coroner's investigation progressed. The confessions of two of the alleged participants in the crime, and the developments which have been made by official investigation, tend to fix the responsibility of the entire transaction upon three persons, viz.: OSCAR G. WILLIAMS, a young man, and a resident of Pittstown, in this county; Mrs. PAMELIA WAGER, a female physician of this city, and JOHN HENRY, a man in the employ of Mrs. WAGER, who was the party in the carriage with the victim on the night of her death, and who left her to die in the streets of Lansingburgh. The deceased girl resided for a time with the parents of WILLIAMS, and during the examination which Chief HURLBUT and Sergt. KING, of Lansingburgh, made yesterday in Pittstown in regard to the antecedents of the girl, they learned some facts which seemed to implicate WILLIAMS in the tragedy. They accordingly brought him to Lansingburgh, and produced him as a witness upon the investigation then being held by the Coroner. Here WILLIAMS more than confirmed the suspicions of the officers, and connected the name of Mrs. WAGER with the tragedy. The officers then proceeded to Mrs. WAGER's house for the purpose of arresting her, but found she had left the city. They, however, secured a person in her employ, the man JOHN HENRY, who made a confession to the officers which connects him with the affair. He also stated where Mrs. WAGER could be found, declaring that she left the city on Tuesday night to visit a relative at Kinderhook.

HENRY is now confined in the Second Precinct Station-house. He informs us that he has resided with Mrs. WAGER about fourteen years; that he first visited her to seek professional advice, and has remained with her ever since. He is a harmless-looking person—a mental and physical wreck, and in all respects would seem to answer the requirements of a man of all work around an institution such as Mrs. WAGER is believed to have maintained.

Officers HURLBUT and KING arrived in the city about noon to-day, having in custody Mrs. WAGER, whom they arrested at Kinderhook at the house of her brother. She was at once taken to the jail, where, upon her arrival, she fainted away, and quite a scene ensued.

The Recent Drowning Accident at Georgetown, Mass.—The Funeral Services.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

NEWBURYPORT, Thursday, Aug 29, 1867.

To-day has been a sad day, and one that, from its mournful association, will be long remembered. Some account of the disaster at Pentucket Pond, Georgetown, by which the lives of three of the party were lost and two others narrowly escaped, has already been given. To go more into detail, it appears that a party of five persons, four members of the BEECHER family and one connected by marriage, left the home of Rev. CHARLES BEECHER about 9 o'clock Tuesday forenoon, for a sail on the pond. They were seen about 11:45, and in a few moments after the alarm was given that the party were all in the pond. The citizens quickly rallied, but three of the party had disappeared. The two daughters were the youngest children of Rev. CHARLES BEECHER, ESTHER LYMAN, aged 15 years, and EDITH HARRIET, aged 13 years. They were very interesting children, and gave promise of much usefulness to their parents and friends. ALBERT BEECHER, aged 20 years, was the youngest son of Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, of Galesburgh, Ill., and with an older brother had arrived in Georgetown only the evening previous to the disaster which has carried so much sadness and gloom to a very large family and circle of friends. These three sank at once. EUGENE BEECHER, an elder brother of ALBERT, was rescued just as he was disappearing, in an unconscious condition. LOCKWOOD COFFIN, the fifth of the party, clung to the boat. The bodies of Mr. and the Misses BEECHER were not recovered until nearly three hours after the alarm was given. Physicians and friends were in readiness, and every means known were used for their restoration, but to no purpose. The family in different sections were notified, and there were present to-day Rev. WM. H. BEECHER, of North Brookfield, Mass., Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, of Hartford, Conn., Mrs. JOHN HOOKER, of same city, the venerable Mrs. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, Prof. WM. SMYTH, of BOWDOIN College, and Prof. E. C. SMYTH and wife, of Andover. Many others would have been present could the services have been postponed until they could have reached Georgetown. The church where Mr. BEECHER officiates was opened for the ceremonies, and was very beautifully draped with the emblems of mourning. At 3 o'clock the remains were brought into the church, after private services had been held at Mr. BEECHER's residence, the Sabbath-school class, of which Mr. BEECHER's daughters were members, preceding them. The services were conducted by Rev. T. N. JONES, of North Reading, Mass., reading appropriate selections of Scripture, followed by Rev. Dr. S. J. SPAULDING, of Newburyport, who spoke of the sadness of the occasion which had called them together, of three who were joined to Christ on earth, but now were joined to him where partings and death are unknown. His remarks were brief but affected the audience very strongly. Rev. Mr. THURSTON then read a hymn, which the choir sang, following which Rev. Dr. SPAULDING offered a deeply affecting prayer, amid a breathless silence, closing with the Benediction. The choir sang with beautiful effect the chant, "Who are these in bright array." Dr. SPAULDING, in behalf of the family, returned their thanks to all who had assisted them in their bereavement, and by sympathies showed their sorrow for them. At the close of these exercises an opportunity was given to look upon the faces of the deceased. The remains were then placed in separate hearses, and, followed by a long procession, were conveyed to the Harmony Cemetery. The two sisters rest in one grave, and ALBERT beside them. A triple funeral never occurred in the town before, and the circumstances called forth nearly every one from their other pursuits, business being almost entirely suspended. These deaths make five that have resulted from drowning in the same generation of this widely-known family within a short space of time.

Suspicious Death of a Child—The Body Disinterred—Inquest Last Night.

A child aged 3 months, named OSCAR ZERRMAN, whose parents reside in the tenement-house No. 285 Grand-street, E. D., died on Sunday last and was buried on Tuesday in the Lutheran Cemetery. Coroner SMITH having heard that death resulted from violence, caused the body to be disinterred and held an inquest last night. The following testimony would indicate that the action of the Coroner was judicious. It would also appear that the Board of Health lack discretion in granting burial permits:

Margaret Zerrmann, sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 285 Grand-street; am the mother of deceased; it was three months and three days old; it was sick a long time with Summer complaint; it was attended by Dr. Groux; he saw it on Sunday at 4 o'clock, and it died the same night; I had trouble with a woman on the Friday previous; I went to the hydrant to get some water on that day, with my child in my arms; the woman's name is Rose McKelvey; she asked me what I was doing at the hydrant; I told her I had a right to be there, and she disputed it; we both reside on the second floor; she took her slipper off her foot at that time, and struck my baby's head; two women saw her do it; I told the Doctor the child was hit in the head; he said that was nothing; after the child was hurt I could not nurse it; the child was only struck once.

Catharine Wagner, sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 285 Grand-street; I knew deceased; its mother and Mrs. McKelvey had a difficulty on Friday; I saw the latter hit deceased with a slipper; she struck the mother once and the child once; she hit the child on the head; there was another difficulty the same day.

Barbara Beidinger, sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 285 Grand-street; I knew deceased since its birth; I saw the trouble on Friday; I saw the child and its mother struck with a slipper by Mrs. McKelvey; the child was struck once on the head, when it cried; Mrs. McKelvey called the child a monkey; the parties had further trouble later in the day; the child had been sick nine weeks; it was worse after it was hit than before; it died at nine o'clock P. M. on Sunday; the doctor saw it at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day; Mrs. McKelvey did not throw the slipper; she kept it in her hand when she struck deceased.

George Geis, sworn, deposed: I knew deceased and its mother; I am landlord of the house No. 285 Grand-street; was not present when the difficulty occurred; I heard the noise and told the women to keep quiet; Mrs. McKelvey was badly beaten; her shoulder was black and blue; she said three women licked her; don't know whether the child was struck or not.

Eugene H. Groux, sworn, deposed: I am a practising physician; first saw the child on the 11th of July; I attended it eight days; it had cholera infantum; I saw it again on the 15th of August; it had the same complaint then; it died on the 25th of August; it died of cholera infantum and marasmus; the mother told me on Friday evening that the child was struck in the head; I saw no evidence of it; I had given the child up previous to this.

Joseph Creamer, sworn, deposed: I reside at No. 17 South Second-street; am a practising physician; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased; I found on the scalp, on the right side of the head, a bruise; there was an effusion of blood between the tissues; I found underneath that spot marks of inflammation, and the brain much softer there than on the left; I believe that from the state in which I found the organs the injuries were sufficient to cause death; there was a separation of the *dura mater* of the brain from the bone; the other side of the skull was in its normal state.

The inquest was here adjourned until 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Relief for the Sufferers from the Galveston Epidemic.

S. R. SMITH acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Howard Association of Galveston:

H. B. Claflin & Co., $300; W. C. Browning & Co., $100; John T. Martin's Son & Co., $100; A. M., $50; Kirkland, Babcock & Bronson, $50; Henry, Moore & Guning, $20; Clark Brothers & Co., $50; Robinson, Lord & Co., $50; Otteinheimer Brothers, $25; Durfee & Jaques, $50; Isaac Smith, Sons & Co., $25; E. N. Tailer, Jr., & Co., $25; J. G. Trowbridge & Co., $25; Henry J. Gardner & Co., $50; Zinn, Aldrich & Co., $100; Pluffer & Co., $100; Heinemann & Silbermann, $25; Adler Brothers & Newbourer, $50; Rodenheim, Mayer & Co., $50; Frebourg, Cohen & Co., $100; T. Leon, $35; R. Fimberg & Co., $25; Dickinson & Hurlbut, $25. Total, $1,430.

The following sums have been received by SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.:

Meline, Currrie & Co., through Mr. A. S. Ambler, $100; C. T. Gostenhofer, $50. Previously acknowledged, $970. Total, $1,120.

Arrival in This City of the French and Italian Ministers to Mexico.

Mons. DANO, Minister of France to Mexico, with the attachés of legation, reached this City day before yesterday, aboard the French war steamer *Phlegeton*. Mons. DANO sailed from Vera Cruz to Havana by the *Bouvet*. Mons. CURTEPASSI, the Italian Minister to Mexico, and a number of French refugees and veterans arrived by the same steamer. Mons. DANO and his *compagnons de voyage* will, we understand, return to Europe without delay.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAGER-BEER BREWERS.—The German lager-beer brewers, who are represented by an association composed of the principal brewers of this City and vicinity, held a meeting at KUNTZ's brewery, in Essex-street, yesterday afternoon, to take measures to effect a reorganization with a view of protecting themselves against the practices of a certain class of Internal Revenue officers, and to proceed against these persons in cases where they have abused their power, which, it is alleged, has frequently been done in cases affecting injuriously the lager-beer manufacturing business. A counsel has been engaged to represent the Association in the Courts, and a committee was appointed to prepare a new constitution and a plan of operation. Funds are being raised to defray the expenses of this movement, and the contributors have been divided into three classes, according to their taxation. The German Brewers' Association is at present composed of about fifty members, and twenty-five more, it is stated, will join it.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—On Wednesday, Dr. WILLIAMSON, of No. 95 East Forty-eighth-street, was out visiting a patient, and about 12 o'clock was passing through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, when a man stepped out from behind a tree-box and struck him a violent blow in the stomach. He returned the blow with interest, knocking his assailant down, when a second man assaulted him and this man he too disposed of. A third ruffian then approached and dealt him a blow on the head with a slung shot, felling him to the street insensible. When he regained consciousness he found that he had been robbed of $10 in money and a fine gold watch. His assailants have not yet been traced nor the stolen watch recovered. The watch was a present to the Doctor from the Inman Lodge of Masons, of which he was formerly Master, and it bears an inscription to that effect.

A CELTIC AMUSEMENT.—Last evening, at 8:30 o'clock, a party of Irishmen got into an affray at the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street, when a man named BERNARD KEENAN was shot in the head by a man named MAHER, and was then assaulted by a man named PATRICK COLLINS, who was in the act of beating him over the head with a pistol, when he was arrested by Officer SHEHAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct. KEENAN's wound was not serious, and he was taken to his residence, corner of Avenue A and Fourteenth-street. MAHER could not be found, but COLLINS was locked up, and will be taken before Justice Mansfield this morning.

FUNERAL OF FIREMAN SOWARBY.—The funeral of the fireman SOWARBY, who was killed at the fire No. 108 Broad-street, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 264 Rivington-street, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased in connection with the members of the department. Commissioners WILSON, MEYERS and GALWAY also attended the funeral, and marched with the men to South Ferry. Engineers ORR, MACKEY, CONLEY and SHERIDAN, with their superior officer, Chief KINGSLAND, joined in the procession.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—At 10 o'clock last night a man named JOHN DEAN, living at No. 83 Greenwich-street, was brutally assaulted by a man named TEDDY, said to reside at No. 21 Albany-street. DEAN was taken home, and Officer TOPPING, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, made a diligent search for TEDDY, but did not succeed in finding him.

A BATHER DROWNED.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday at No. 309 North Moore-street, over the remains of PHILLIP O'REILLY, who was drowned on Thursday night while bathing in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

A DANGEROUS WOUND.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES WOOD and JAMES MULLIGAN engaged in a dispute in Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, where they reside, when MULLIGAN struck WOOD on the head with an axe, inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and MULLIGAN was arrested.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—An officer of the Twenty-second Precinct, yesterday afternoon, in an open lot at the corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth-street, found a bottle containing the fœtus of three children all fully developed. The bottle was taken to the Station-house and the Coroner notified. An inquest will be held and the matter thoroughly investigated.

SUFFERING FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Last evening a boy thirteen years of age, named WM. SINK, residing at No. 13 Orchard-street, was taken to the City Hospital, supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia, he having been bitten by a dog considered to be mad about five weeks ago.

THE MARINERS' GUIDE AND WANDERERS' AID SOCIETY.—This Society will hold its regular quarterly meeting to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver streets. The exercises will doubtless be of great interest to those who attend.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—E. C. Bailey, Esq., of the Boston *Herald*, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. C. Beckwith, Chicago, and Paymaster Cunningham, U. S. Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Baxter, Albany, is at the Astor House.

MINOR ITEMS.—JAMES MCDONNELL, aged seven years, and living at No. 102 Worth-street, fell into a sub-cellar near his residence, and was so severely injured that he was taken to the New-York Hospital. ....JAMES WHALEN, aged 27, and residing at No. 241 West Twenty-second-street, fell from a truck at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, when he sustained a fracture of the leg....The body of an unknown man was found in the North River, off Fort Washington, yesterday morning. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and had sandy hair and mustache. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest....An unknown man drove one of J. C. FARRAR's coal carts across the Hudson River Railroad track, yesterday morning, when he was struck by the down express train, and so severely injured that he was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEWARK ALMSHOUSE CASE.—In the case, previously mentioned, of JOSEPH ELWELL, an insane inmate of the Almshouse, who died on Wednesday morning from diarrhœa, the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: "That JOSEPH ELWELL came to his death on the 28th day of August at the Almshouse, and that the jury is satisfied that his death was hastened and caused by the situation and circumstances attending him; and the jury further say that there has been a great neglect of duty in this man's case; and that the Superintendent and Physician of said Almshouse are more or less censurable; and the jurors further say that the practice of confining in a cell such persons is a treatment too harsh, and is dangerous to their health and minds, and that some other plan should be adopted immediately for the ameliorating of the condition of that class of unfortunates now in the Almshouse."

THE PATERSON ALMSHOUSE CASE.—The investigation by the Committee of the Poor of the City of Paterson in the case of the alleged cruelty by the Keeper of the Almshouse closed on Tuesday. Majority and minority reports will be presented to the Common Council, on which action will be taken. The case has been for two days in the hands of the Grand Jury for Bergen County, within whose jurisdiction the Almshouse is situated. Bills have been found against Mr. SIGLER for assault and battery, and against the City of Paterson for maintaing a nuisance—the Almshouse—in Bergen County.

A SON OF EX-MAYOR CLEVELAND MISSING.—A son, ten years of age, of Ex-Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, suddenly disappeared from his parent's Summer residence at Yonkers, on Thursday evening, and has not since been heard of. The lad left a note on his mother's table stating that he intended to go to sea, he having always entertained a great desire to become a sailor.

BREVITIES.—The officers of the Cunard steamer *Corsica*, with a large number of friends, held their fourth annual picnic yesterday at the Mansion House, Salterville......JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and Mr. CARLINS, of English Neighborhood, shoot a pigeon match for $500, on the 10th of September, at OSCAR SANDFORD's......The heavy rains of Thursday afternoon have again flooded the meadows back of Hoboken, and left the inhabitants thereabouts some distance from shore.

The War of the Express Companies.

After consuming three days in reading affidavits and arguments of counsel before Judge BARNARD, the interesting case of WATERBURY *vs.* The Merchants' Union Express Company was brought to a close, the Judge taking the papers. The Court was well filled by officers and stockholders of the old and new Companies. The suit was brought in the name of one stockholder out of more than ten thousand stockholders in the Merchants' Union Express Company, but the affidavits offered by the plaintiff were all from officers or stockholders of the old Express Companies. The friends of the Merchants' Union Express Company claim that the affidavits made by the defendants, Ross and others, of the Executive Committee, as well as employes of the Company and stockholders are an unanswerable defence against the charges made.—*New-York Commercial.*

Dr. Bunford-Lighthill's Return.

After an absence of a few years Dr. E. BUNFORD-LIGHTHILL, the distinguished physician, has returned to the City and resumed his practice at No. 166 Fifth-avenue. During a portion of his absence he visited the large cities of the West, where, being well known by reputation, he met with the most flattering receptions, and was treated with distinguished consideration. He returns to us enriched in practical experience and laden with the highest recommendations from men of national reputation in evidence of the success he achieved in his profession. Yielding to the powerful impulse of the up-town movement, Dr. BUNFORD-LIGHTHILL has moved from his old residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, to No. 166 Fifth-avenue, the most accessible portion of our great fashionable thoroughfare.—*Evening Gazette.*

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. VON EISENBERG is among our best known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. VON EISENBERG was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and, with manipulation as skilful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who from infancy had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored, first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health.—*New-York Daily Tribune.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

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the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

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STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
} Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

None but perfectly correct machines are allowed to be sent from the manufactory of FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. This principle scrupulously observed has given these instruments the world-wide celebrity, and enabled them to triumph over all others in amount of sales and at the Great Paris Exposition, where they received the highest premiums.—*Advertisement.*

To Break Chills and Eradicate Fever and Ague, try Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, if you desire a safe and permanent cure. Sold everywhere.

Systems Run Down.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced by competent medical authority,

"THE BEST TONIC IN USE."

If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute. New-York Office No. 36 Dey-st.

A Lady of Undoubted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts Life, Strength, and Growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hair-dressing. Sold by all Druggists, fashionable hairdressers, and fancy-goods dealers.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Curtains, Lace and Nottingham,
NEW FALL PATTERNS,
At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains and Furniture Coverings,
SATINS, SATIN DAMASK, BROCATELS, TERRIES, REPS, &c., new Goods, at
G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades.
ALL STYLES AND KINDS,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery.
No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

City Ladies and Ladies from the Country, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO, No. 3 Union-square.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The new and elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, &c., just received.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines (new model) are universally acknowledged to be the cheapest reliable machines. Depot, 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FANE—MACOMB.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., FREDERICK ARTHUR FANE, Rifle Brigade, B. A., son of Col. Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, Lincolnshire, England, to KATHERINE NAVARRE, daughter of Major A. S. Macomb, of New-York, and grand-daughter of the late Major-Gen. Macomb.

GRAY—WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 29, by Rev. T. Edwin Brown, Dr. ROLLIN B. GRAY to LILLIE D., daughter of E. S. Whitney, of Washington, D. C. No cards.

SHEPPARD—CORNELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., by Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., GEORGE SHEPPARD to CAROLINE OGDEN, daughter of the late John H. Cornell, of New-York.

THOMAS—LOUIS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, at Bristol, Conn., by Rev. Mr. Griggs, GEORGE C. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss FANNY A. LOUIS, of Bristol.

DIED.

BANKHEAD.—At Fort Wallace, Kansas, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, AMELIA M., wife of Col. Henry C. Bankhead, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Bishop Wainwright.

FORBES.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 29, CATHERINE FORBES, eldest daughter of Jeannette and the late Donald Forbes, of Harlem.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st., Harlem, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 3½ o'clock.

HOBBS.—On Friday, Aug. 30, SUSAN, wife of John Hobbs.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 1, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HALSTED.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Aug. 29, Mrs. SARAH HALSTED, widow of the late Wm. H. Halsted, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, Smith Barker, and her sons-in-law, H. B. Clapp and Richard Lavery, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 East 30th-st., on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

LOW.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM HERVEY LOW, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., near 5th-av., without further notice.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Thursday, Aug. 29, JAMES L., youngest child of Abraham and Gertrude B. Lott, aged 4 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—At White Plains, on Thursday, Aug. 29, ELIZA LEEDS, daughter of Charles Halsey and Isabel H. Mitchell, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, this day, (Saturday,) the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROMER.—At Middletown, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 30, HENRY H., the infant son of James H. and Julia A. Romer, aged 1 year, 6 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the village M. E. Church at White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Smithtown Branch, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 30, MADELINE MAY, daughter of J. Lawrence and Sarah N. Smith, aged 13 years.

Funeral from St. James' Church, Smithtown, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

STEARNS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 29, JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Superintendent Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Mount Auburn, near Boston.

WHITEHEAD.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 27, Hon. IRA C. WHITEHEAD, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church at Morristown, on Saturday morning, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. A train leaves New-York for Morristown from foot of Barclay-st., by Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8 A. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 178.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Cedar-street, North River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, sandy hair, smooth face, five feet ten inches high. Dressed as follows: Blue flannel blouse, black vest, black pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, blue flannel shirt. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 179.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Manhattanville on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, aged about thirty-five years, black hair, mustache. Dressed as follows: Brown coat, plaid vest, plaid pants. Found on the person the following articles: Card of the Journeymen Hat Makers, United States, traveling card, S. M. Chambers, President, Oliver, Secretary, with the name of Michael Higgins on the back; also, a tobacco box, with M. H. on the back. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. B. Squire Cottrell, the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, of the death, on the 1st of June last, at Machuca Rapids, San Juan River, of JAMES YEOMAN, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MONDAY, Sept. 2.

The finest stock of Millinery Goods ever imported, and the largest assortment of

PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,

To which we invite the particular attention of the trade.

PECK & SCHULHOFF,

No. 455 Broadway, New-York.

FRIGHTFUL AND DANGEROUS.

Spasms of the stomach must be promptly treated. They may soon end fatally, if not checked at the outset. Send for a Doctor if you will, but *first administer a full dose of* RADWAY'S READY RELIEF internally, and rub it briskly over the stomach and on the spine. In five minutes the attack, however frighful, will be arrested, and the danger over.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAEDLPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GEORGE WILKES' EUROPEAN LETTER,
and all sporting news. See WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of Aug. 31.

GEORGE WILKES' EUROPEAN LETTER,
and all sporting news. See WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of Aug. 31.

GEORGE WILKES' EUROPEAN LETTER,
and all sporting news. See WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of Aug. 31.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
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SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM,
THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis, Consumption, Soreness of Lungs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Diseases of a like nature. Wherever this medicine has been tested it has met with marked success, and by its timely use many of the diseases that flesh is subject to might be checked in their commencement, and the scourge that sweeps thousands from our midst every year would fall powerless to the ground. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find immediate relief by the use of this Balsam.
Price 50 cents. Prepared only by D. K. REED, Roxbury, Mass. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Agents, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF ANTWERP, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of August, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15, A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45, A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:55 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS; BLACK or brown; instantaneous; natural; durable; best in use; quantity equals $1 sizes. Depot No. 95 Duane-st. Sold by all druggists.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW WORLD OF ROMANCE,
has been opened to the reading public by the talismanic pen of
PIERCE EGAN,
in his wonderful story of PASSION AND TEMPTATION, entitled
EVE;
OR
AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE,
commenced in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of the 25th inst., and of which the second installment will be published in that STANDARD SHEET OF THE MASSES,
TO-MORROW, SEPT. 1.

No living novelist has obtained such universal popularity in this country as Pierce Egan. His celebrated stories, "Imogen," "The Scarlet Flower," "Love Me, Leave Me Not," "The Flower of the Flock," "The Fair Lilies," "The Light of Love," &c., &c., have each in turn enchained the attention of

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN READERS.

Many European story writers have large circles of admirers, but beyond the special audiences for whose peculiar tastes they cater, they are comparatively little known. No such limits circumscribe the popularity of this great

MASTER OF THE MARVELOUS.

All hearts and imaginations respond to his touch, as the waves of all seas obey the mysterious influence that sways the tides. The cultivated and unlettered alike enjoy his stories, for they deal with sentiments, passions and propensities which are essentially part and parcel of human nature. Intensity is his leading characteristic. He depicts the most frightful phases of depravity, and the perfection of virtue, with equal fidelity.

The plot of "Eve, or an Angel of Innocence" is utterly unlike that of any other novel in existence. This of itself is a great merit. People are bored to death with stereotyped romance. Three-fourths of the works of fiction published in this country belong to the same genus—in fact, a little better than repetitions of each other given to the public under a variety of names. But Pierce Egan always strikes out a course for himself. He does not run with the conventional machine that scatters right and left the "Society novel," whose name is legion, and whose every chapter is an opiate. His new book is based on a bold idea. The heroine bursts upon the reader at the age of 17, a perfect *child of nature*. Secluded from her babyhood in the castle of her guardian, Sir Merle Adamant, she comes upon the scene with a highly cultivated intellect, but with her moral nature entirely undeveloped. No religious principles have been instilled into her youthful mind, and she has nothing, save the inborn delicacy of her sex, to protect her against her own passions—which are deep and strong—and the wiles and entrapments of the world.

Hers is the perfect innocence of perfect moral ignorance. She is exquisitely beautiful, mistress of every graceful accomplishment that can give zest to her natural attractions, a creature formed like her namesake of Eden, "of every creature's best," and promising no more knowledge of good and evil than did the Bride of Adam before she ate of the tree of Sorrow.

This fair being, so unfitted for this ordeal, is cast as it were headlong into a Sea of Temptations, there to "sink or swim, survive or perish," as the fates may determine. Her guardian, a cold-blooded calculating devil in human shape, malignant as a serpent and merciless as a tiger, has determined upon her ruin, body and soul, to gratify a vindictive thirst for revenge, the motive for which remains a mystery until the denouement of the terrible drama draws near.

She is beset by every snare which a fiendish ingenuity, backed by boundless wealth, can contrive, and the struggles of the lovely victim in the toils lend a fearful interest to the story. In the conspiracy against her virtue, the most extraordinary agencies and actors are employed, and "hair-breadth 'scapes and moving accidents" described with wonderful power, keep the mind of the reader in a state of continual excitement. The character of Sir Merle Adamant is without a parallel in the whole range of fiction.

When the mask of hypocrisy which conceals his villainy is torn aside, he might well exclaim with Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan,

"Here, judge if Hell, with all its power to damn,
Could add one curse to the foul thing I am."

What the Forbidden Fruit was to the Mother of Mankind, Love proves in one respect to the fair girl so ruthlessly marked out for destruction. It awakens her to a knowledge of herself; but, unlike the fatal apple, it becomes her safeguard against sin, not an incentive to it. By accident she meets her fate in the form of a true man, and the whole current of her life is changed. The statue-like calm of her girlhood passes away as by enchantment, and she is transfigured into an ardent, impulsive, courageous, and yet tender woman.

She is surrounded by voluptuaries and profligates, every seductive appliance that can be employed to lure —"a soul and heart
To fall beneath the Tempter's art!"
is put in requisition to inflame her passions and make shipwreck of her virtue, and the trials through which she passes cannot fail to enlist the sympathies of the most impassive reader.

PIERCE EGAN is one of the few, the very few, modern novelists who can truly depict the noblest types of womanhood. By what *open sesame* he has gained access to the innermost shrine of woman's heart, Heaven only knows; but that he has the key to it, and can unlock it and disclose its secret workings, no true woman who peruses this deeply interesting story will deny. He seems to have an intuitive knowledge of all

—"the countless things
That keep your hearts forever glowing,
Vague wishes, fond imaginings,
Love dreams as yet no object knowing—
Light-winged hopes that come when bid,
And rainbow dreams that end in weeping;
And passions among pure thoughts hid,
Like serpents among flowerets sleeping."

The subordinate characters of the romance are drawn with great skill, and humorous scenes and witty dialogue admirably relieve the darker shades of the narrative. The author, like Garrick, is equally at home in tragedy and comedy.

THE STORY OF
EVE;
OR,
AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE,

will be continued from week to week in the columns of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, until completed, and to each installment published will be prefixed a carefully-prepared abstract of all the preceding chapters, so that a reader commencing the perusal of the story at any given point, will be able to gather a clear idea of the preceding portions by glancing over the introduction, in which nothing will be omitted that is essential to a thorough understanding of the plot. Of course, it is best to read each number as it appears, but, as it sometimes happens that three or four extra editions of THE SUNDAY MERCURY fail to meet in full the public demand, the abridgement referred to will be given carefully every week for the benefit of the disappointed. The labor of condensation is almost equal to that of preparing a new work for the Press, but like all the other labors connected with the production of the MOST COMPREHENSIVE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, it is cheerfully performed, as a part of the duty of a popular journal to its multitudinous readers.

It is the policy of THE SUNDAY MERCURY to give an ample *quid pro quo* for the large patronage it enjoys. By no other process than this could it have outstripped competition, and placed itself at the head of all the weekly presses of the country, that combine business with literature. Sustained by an immense circulation, and a revenue from advertisements equal to the entire receipts of all the other Sunday papers, it can afford to give celebrated foreign authors

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

for the advance sheets of their best productions, while it pays a more liberal compensation than any other publication on this side of the Atlantic to native story writers, sketchers, essayists, humorists, poets and miscellaneous writers.

The author's proofs of "Eve; or, An Angel of Innocence," reach the office of THE SUNDAY MERCURY in advance of the appearance of each installment in London. It is the same with Miss Braddon's romances, and with the stories of Fairfax Balfour. If the sums paid for securing this priority of publication were named they would, perhaps, be deemed extravagant; but "stale yarns," that can be had for nothing, are not the pabulum upon which

THE NATION'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

chooses to feed its readers. Its columns are not a medium for the reiteration of "thrice-told tales." First-class works, fresh from the minds of Great Authors, form the staple of its serial department, and for these it is willing to pay, and *does pay*, first-class prices. It is impossible to prevent the impecunious whifflers that limp at the heels of enterpise (eager to pick up what it *drops by the way*) from gratifying their beggarly propensities, but THE SUNDAY MERCURY is satisfied with being *first in the field* with the most popular romances of the day. After they had been made patent to the whole reading public through its columns, their *burial alive* in the pages of a few pauper sheets cannot be of much consequence.

The plan upon which THE SUNDAY MERCURY is conducted, and which has obtained for it the first rank among weekly newspapers, is very simple. Its departments embrace every subject that comes within the scope of public journalism, and each department is supplied from the best accessible sources without any limitation as regards cost or labor.

The entire newspaper press of the country, general and special, lay and clerical, is represented in its varied columns, which comprise all the useful and entertaining characteristics of all the leading weeklies and dailies of the principal cities of the Union. Its

FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS OF CONDEDSED TYPE

contain an amount of reading matter

EQUAL TO FOUR ORDINARY NEWSPAPERS,

and as the pith and marrow of the news is given without unnecessary verbiage, the amount of valuable information conveyed in each number of THE SUNDAY MERCURY is greater than that contained in each and every other metropolitan paper published on the same day.

Fancy it blotted out, for a single Sunday even, and fancy, if that be possible, the dismay of the community at its non-appearance! A link would be lost in the chain of current events—the continuity of cotemporary history would be broken. All the papers published on Sunday would not supply the place of the intermitted journal. When the public had read them all, there would still be missing those

LAST WORDS FROM WASHINGTON

that flash over the wires on Sunday morning, *after every newspaper in the City, except the Sunday Mercury, has gone to press*. There would be *a blank of two hours in the world's story*, and not until Monday morning would the people be able to ascertain what occurred in the unreported interval.

Of the scores of thousands who subscribe for the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,

of the hundreds of thousands through whose hands it passes, very few, it is presumed, have any just idea of the multitude of heads and hands to which it gives employment. The editors, contributors, reporters, clerks, compositors, and pressmen connected with the establishment, number, collectively, not less than THREE HUNDRED MEN, about four times the number engaged on all the other so-called Sunday papers printed in the City of New-York.

A brief examination of the contents of THE SUNDAY MERCURY (say to-morrow's edition) will show that it contains the features of

A FIRST CLASS POLITICAL NEWSPAPER.
A COMPEND OF THE LATEST GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
AN EPITOME OF THE SHOW AND THEATRE NEWS OF THE WORLD.
A MEDIUM FOR ORIGINAL STORIES BY THE BEST LIVING AUTHORS.
A BRILLIANT EXPONENT OF ORIGINAL AMERICAN WIT AND HUMOR.
A REPERTOIRE OF AMUSING ORIGINAL NOVELETTES.
A COMPREHENSIVE AND ACCURATE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
A SPRIGHTLY RECORD OF SOCIAL AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.
A REGISTER OF INTERESTING PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
A TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCER AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.
A VIGILANT AND WELL-POSTED SPORTING JOURNAL.
A PERFECT RECORD OF ALL EXCITING LAW CASES.
A MEDIUM FOR INTERESTING SOCIAL STATISTICS.
AN ADVOCATE OF MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.
A SATIRIST OF PUBLIC ABUSES.
AN OPPONENT OF CANT, HUMBUG AND OPPRESSION AND OF ALL LEGISLATION THAT INTERFERES WITH PRIVATE AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

The greatest social sensation ever created by an American newspaper was occasioned by the famous

BACHELOR LIST,

so long continued in the columns of THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

SOCIETY STARED

when it saw its bachelor cadets thus trotted out before the people, and the celibates themselves, though some of them were inclined at first to be a little nettled, quickly became not only reconciled to the exposition, but solicitous to see

THEIR NAMES IN PRINT.

The ladies were delighted to have the gallants shown up, although a little afraid that the

LONE SISTERHOOD

might follow in the train of the unmated broadcloths—as possibly they may do one of these days. Who knows? Whether the publication of the names of the

GREAT UNYOKED

did or did not lead to the brisk business in matrimony which has been done during the present Summer, is a question which is left for the social philosophers to decide. At all events, many members of THE SUNDAY MERCURY'S

GRAND COLUMN OF CELIBATES

have since wheeled into the connubial ranks.

After the Bachelor Show came the grand review of the

FAST HORSEFLESH

of the Metropolis and its environs, and a full description of all the splendid equipages that flash through Central Park, with sketches of the owners and drivers. This, too, was a great

POPULAR HIT.

The articles on all these subjects were thoroughly exhaustive, and the statistical information which they comprised cost some thousands of dollars to collect, arrange and publish. But it pleased the public, and as a newspaper enterprise proved a complete success.

As yet, however, the public have only seen the BEGINNING of this new and elaborate system of

PHOTOGRAPHING WHOLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY,

inaugurated by the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

There are a hundred phases of social life which afford as fine a field for graphic delineation as those which have already been presented, and they will be depicted in due season for the delight and edification of "whom it may concern."

In the meantime the popularity of the most original and independent newspaper of the age continually increases. Its circulation during the month of July, 1867, was nearly one-third greater than during the corresponding month of 1866, and the extreme limit of its progress (if limit there is to be) is yet far away in the distant future.

No weekly paper heretofore published in America has met with the same uninterrupted and rapid success; yet the career of THE SUNDAY MERCURY is merely the logical result of tact, energy and enterprise. There was a time when it stood in the same rank with its now distanced contemporaries. But suddenly it discarded all the humdrum conventionalities of the weekly Press, and made a bold plunge into "fresh fields and pastures new." Where is it now, and where are the jog-trot concerns that it left behind? Ask the Internal Revenue officers! They know. Examine the record, all who are curious in such matters, and obtain the facts from those whose business it is to note them.

THE CIRCULATION of THE SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds by nearly FOUR TIMES the collective circulation of the weekly papers published in the City of New-York, and its weekly receipts for advertising alone are more than equal to the whole of their net revenues.

So much for the

SUNDAY ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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A NEW METHOD
FOR THE
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BY
WILLIAM MASON AND E. S. HOADLY.

This book is modern, original and complete. Coming after so many others upon the same subject, it contains that which has proved of value in them, and adds many new features, which, though they have never before been published, have been thoroughly tested in private teaching, and are of great value. Some of them have long been known to the best teachers, while others are quite novel, being comparatively unknown. Of the latter class are the Accent Exercises invented by Mr. Mason, which form the most important improvement in the art of teaching which has been introduced for many years. The method teaches the art of fingering more fully than any previous work, introducing new modes of overcoming difficulties, elucidating principles by copious analyses, and thus enabling the learner to understand them easily. It gives very important and hitherto needed directions in regard to training the hand. It teaches the true mode of accompanying vocal music, both sacred and secular, and imparts sufficient instruction in harmony for those who wish to extemporize interludes and other short passages. Its selection of pieces for practice is large and very pleasing; for not a single composition has been admitted that is not really attractive. These pieces are arranged progressively from the simplest Recreation, adapted to a beginner, up to a highly wrought and delightful Andante by Mozart, now for the first time printed in this country, which forms a fitting climax to the whole. The work is remarkable also for its omissions; for difficulties are carefully excluded until the learner is prepared for them. It furnishes the necessary material, and shows how to train pupils in the most thorough manner, so that those who follow its directions faithfully will gain artistic proficiency in a much shorter time, and with vastly less labor than has usually been required.

Two editions will be published, one having the American fingering, and the other the European.

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APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
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Contents of the September number:

I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Checking Baggage, Purchasing Tickets; Railway Maps, Time-tables, &c., &c.
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This Company's extensive buildings, comprising an exchange, offices, show-rooms, subscription and refreshment rooms, double basement of cellarage, and capacious warehouses, will be completed in September, in time for the ensuing hop season.

An open market will be held in the Exchange three times a week, which being in contiguity with the warehouses, may be attended with great advantage by all those acquainted with the hop, malt and seed trades.

The warehousing department will be conducted so as to approach as near as possible to that of private warehousing, at the usual rates.

Warrants are issued by the Company, if required, on all goods deposited in their warehouses.

On application to the Manager, all particulars may be obtained.

FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BONDS, Issued in aid of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad and repudiated by the county, wanted at high rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them.
JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 29 Nassau-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1867. The transfer book is closed until after the election. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
M. H. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 26, 1867.

THE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid on and after 1st of September, at the Chatham National Bank, New-York City.
L. OWEN, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 27, 1867.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after Sept. 2 at the Ocean National Bank, in the City of New-York.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the RUSSELL FILE COMPANY for the election of (10) ten trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad-st., on the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.
J. B. PEABODY, Secretary pro tem.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 30—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110½	111	Gold..........	141⅞	142
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅜	111⅞	Aug. 7.30.......	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108⅝	109½	June 7.30.......	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114½	114⅝	July, 7.30.......	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	109⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118¾	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅞	111	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117½	118½
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108½	108¾	May, comp'ds. '65	116¾	117½
5-20 C., '67......	108⅝	108⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg.........	99½	99¾	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon.....	102⅞	103	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115½

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
AUGUST 30, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $2 05 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) CITY BONDS.
SIX PER CENT. ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.
KANSAS CITY BONDS &c., &c.,
FOR SALE.
All miscellaneous securities bought and sold on Commission. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
Also, a large variety of insurance and other securities, including City and County Bonds, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1867, FROM the Bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company for 5,000 shares, of the par value of $50,000, issued in the name of Cornelius S. Bushnell and the blank power and transfer on the back of the certificate indorsed by him, as the same was stolen, and the necessary steps taken to prevent its transfer at the office of that Company. CLARK BELL, Attorney for the owner, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of
F. B. WALLACE & CO., No. 21 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 17, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10. Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Houses wanted, for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished; also, property on the Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Eighth Ward, &c. Personal and prompt attention given to all business intrusted to my care.

HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 127TH-ST., THREE hundred feet west of 5th-av., north side, three-story, basement and cellar; hot and cold water, three marble basins on second floor, bath-room trimmed with black walnut, speaking tubes and bells, heater in cellar; in fact everything to make a complete house; terms easy. Apply to P. A. ANNER, No. 2,000 3d-av., between 128th and 129th sts.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF JACOB SHARPE, NO. 24 PINE-ST.—Wanted to purchase, three and four-story houses; also furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Parties having the above please call. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID NEW FOUR-story and basement brown-stone houses, now ready for occupying, on northeast corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.; beautiful location; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 28 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATIONS, ALWAYS FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 10 PINE-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINTH WARD, BROOKlyn, a handsome three-story cottage house, with a two-story extension and about six lots of ground, beautifully laid out, situated on the south side of Herkimer-st., one door west of Nostrand-av.; the house is in good repair and supplied with modern conveniences. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house No. 396 Pacific-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. House 21½x44 feet, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order. Lot 21½x100 feet. Possession immediately if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of O. W. CARY, corner Spruce and William sts., New-York. Price $10,500.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE, by S. COOKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2. 7 brown stone, 12 brick; all new and immediate possession; at half New-York prices. Grocery store and stock, $8,000. Brick house, $5,600; rented for $600.

VERY DESIRABLE BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One on Amity-st., near Clinton; one on Clinton, near Amity. D. MARTIN, No. 133 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first-class. price from $25,000 to —, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, fruit lands, village lots and water powers. For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy; no fever and ague; water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y., or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1¾ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGHWOOD Park, Tenafly station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, a commodious dwelling, suitable for a large family, boarders, store purposes or female school; also villa lots for sale. Apply to H. B. PALMER, No. 416 Broadway, or G. HUYLER at the station.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, and desirably located; one of 6 acres, one of 43 acres, one of 130 acres and one of 286 acres; very desirable. Apply, between 3 and 4 o'clock, to E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-Green.

$13,000. WILL PURCHASE AS FINE a location for a residence as Jersey affords; 40 acres, good fruit, royal land; it fronts on a splendid water view; 15 miles from New-York. Apply to J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 5½ Pine-st.

$32,000.—WANTED. A FIRST-CLASS house or country residence, near the City, in exchange for above amount of ready made clothing. No. 615 Broadway.

VILLAGE FARM FOR SALE—48 ACRES, with handsome cottage of 11 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c.; via Erie Railroad. Possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED—IN BERgen or Hudson City; a small, well-built cottage; about $2,000 value; will pay $300 a year, beside interest, in monthly installments in advance. Address J. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

MADISON, N. J.—TO BE RENTED FOR ONE OR more years, furnished or unfurnished, a commodious dwelling-house, containing 14 rooms, carriage-house, stable, icehouse, &c.; it stands in three acres of garden and orchard, and adjoins the grounds of the Drew Theological Seminary, and is within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Apply to Col. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, No. 47 Lafayette-place. To private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 22 Pine-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT No. 49 East 26th-st., near the Hoffman House, will rent, without board, two or three eligible rooms to gentlemen.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE house to a small family. Inquire at No. 323 East 26th-st.

TO LEASE—UNFURNISHED, ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL. APPLY TO S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 10 PINE-ST.

PLAINFIELD.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent; nine rooms; well furnished; five minutes from depot. Apply to J. A. P., 100 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED.—TO LET, THE FOUR-STORY English basement house in 19th-st., near 2d-av.
J. C. BAILEY, No. 10 5th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BROADWAY.—WANTED, BETWEEN CANAL-st. and Union-square, a store not less than 25x100 feet; will buy a lease or improve. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,232 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families: also single gentlemen at moderate rates. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY BE accommodated with a large well furnished room in a new house, one hour from City Hall, from 1st Sept. till Spring; terms, with board, $20 per week; no other boarders. Address BOARD, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—SUITES OF rooms on second and third floors, with private table if desired, at 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, for gentlemen and their wives, may be had at No. 194 West 14th-st.; also rooms for single gentlemen; satisfactory references exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board at reasonable prices, can be obtained at No. 50 Charles-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—SPLENDID ROOMS, RICHLY furnished, on second and third floors No. 147 West 14th-st.; first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A CHOICE of elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with board at private table. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—On second and third floors, to let to gentlemen, without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a respectable private family by applying at No. 632 Hudson-st., near Jane-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, may be had at No. 73 West 11th-st.; New-England family.

A CHOICE OF PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suites or singly, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

MURRAY HILL—NEAR 5TH-AV., HANDsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board, at No. 40 West 38th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, with board; also hall rooms for single gentlemen. No 116 West 41st-st.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 25 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MASON & THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av.,
Will open on the 16th of Sept. Classbooks open on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For particulars see circulars. Address MASON & THOMAS,
Conservatory Office, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS. Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. H. B. Chapin, A. M., rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros', No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls; her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV. will reopen Sept. 21. Letters directed to Mme. L. S. PREVOST, Box No. 1,380 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

THE DE LASALLE INSTITUTE WILL be opened for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Old students will do well to secure their seats at an early date.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867, No. 323 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 28 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss [illegible] NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.,
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course: most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange Country, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1 Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 5.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 39TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence on Sept. 3, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $450 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—French and English school for young ladies and children, will open Sept. 17, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A few boarders received in the family of the Principal, where the French language is constantly spoken.
E. FISTON, A. M., and Miss PICKERSGILL, Principals.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens September 16; boarders admitted after the 1st. French the language of the School; English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating courses for Surveying and business. Circulars, Broadway, 183, Milhau's drug store; 701, music store; 913, drug store.

MRS. GASKIN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, HUNTINGTON, L. I., will open on the second MONDAY of September. Terms for board and tuition in English, $270 per annum; languages, music, drawing and painting at the usual rates. Circulars may be obtained at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, or by addressing as above.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 YOUNG BOYS—ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, (lately of Springside, Pittsfield, Mass.,) Principal. The Winter term will begin Oct. 1.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 48th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
430 Broome. Demand for Teachers in all departments is brisk. Wanted, specially, Principal for public school in neighboring city, $1,500; also English and Classical assistants in Boarding Schools on Hudson. On Saturday Principals here for interviews. J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

MASONIC.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman of several years' experience in teaching public schools on Long Island, a good situation as teacher of the English branches in a boarding or public school near the City. Good references given. Call on or address S. T. B., care of Preston & Hunter, No. 33 Beekman-st., for three days.

TEACHERS WANTED—AT THE HUDSON River Institute: Professor for Musical Department, (American preferred,) and Professor for Commercial Department. Address, with full particulars, the Principal, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., or call at Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 4, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches and elocution, to give all his time to my school. Ample salary to a competent man. Engagement from September 17. Address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Brattleboro, Vt., or apply personally, on September 7, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM EDINburgh is desirous of a situation as resident governess. Acquirements—English, French, music, singing, drawing, &c.; highest references. Address J. A. F., Box No. 8 Post-office, Brooklyn, E. D.

A GERMAN LADY, COMPETENT TO teach French, music, singing, painting and the classics, desires a situation either as governess with a private family or in a ladies' seminary; City or country; highest references. Address S. B., Box 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-SCHOOL, NEAR the City, a resident English teacher; a good accountant, fully competent to take charge of the commercial branches. Call at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, from 12 to 2, or address Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES a situation in a school or family, to teach the English branches; best of reference given. Address Miss O. A., Utica, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TOOTHACHE
Cured instantly with GEO. HERRMANN'S PEARL POWDER. Thousands have been cured without fail. For sale at all respectable drug-stores.
Price, per dozen boxes, $6.
GENERAL AGENTS
E. NEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO., No. 201 William-st., New-York. Sub-agency, No. 41 Rivington-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

ARTESIAN WELLS, FROM NINE INCHES to three feet in diameter, can be sunk through solid rock to a depth, if necessary, of 3,000 feet, and specimens of the rock, from three inches to one foot in diameter, obtained of every strata through which the boring-tool passes. This machinery will arrive from Europe by next steamer. Particulars on application to POMEROY & CO., No. 553 Broadway, New-York City.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 46 John-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.,
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.,
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE.—GREVE BROTHERS, UPholstery—first class work at greatly reduced prices. No. 329 Bowery, near 4th-st. All goods warranted.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARINERS' GUIDE AND WANDERERS' AID SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY EVENING in the pleasant and capacious Lecture-room of the Mariners' Temple, (the upper part of the house being closed for repairs and painting,) corner of Oliver and Henry sts. Rev. JAMES S. LADD, the Corresponding Secretary, and others will speak of the very interesting labors in which the Society is engaged among the men of the sea. Friends of missionary work generally are cordially invited to be present.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., near Broadway, of which Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., is pastor, is now rapidly approaching completion, and will be dedicated to the worship of God, it is expected, on the FOURTH SABBATH of the month of September. In the meantime service will be conducted in the Lecture-room as usual at 10½ A. M. each Sabbath.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. E. WADSWORTH, D. D., President of the Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 1. Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M. The Sacraments of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, corner Catharine and Madison sts., (in absence of the Pastor,) by Rev. B. F. MILLARD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S, will be opened for religious services SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1. The Pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Elders and Deacon elect will be ordained and installed at the close of the morning service.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, will preach next SABBATH, Sept. 1, MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, late Chaplain to the Y. M. C. A. will preach in this Church A. M. and P. M., TO-MORROW. The evening sermon will discuss the question: *Can I be Happy in Heaven, knowing that any of My Friends are Lost?*

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—NEAR CORner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. Dr. G. S. HARE, Pastor of this Church, will resume his pulpit duties, and will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers promptly provided with seats. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor, preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS will preach in the evening. All are invited to attend. Seats all free.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. LYON, of Mississippi, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Angels*, continued.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-ST.—Divine services will be resumed in this church SUNDAY, please God, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sermon Sunday by Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. A prayer-meeting will follow the evening service. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service, sermon and the Holy Communion in this church on SUNDAY next at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening of the same day Divine service and sermon at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES will be resumed in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 1. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MR. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILadelphia, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st.

THE DOOM OF THE ANTICHRIST.—S. S. SNOW, the Messenger, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Beast, False Prophet and Lake of Fire.*—Rev. xix., 20.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. CLERC will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADway, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Regular service during the Summer, MORNING and EVENING. Those whose churches are closed are respectfully invited. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. T. DEMAREST will preach at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector. There will be Divine Service in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the former Pastor, Rev. S. H. SMITH, now of Bridgeport. Prayer-meeting at 9 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

REV. P. FRANKLIN JONES WILL preach in the 6th-av. Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock. The public invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Missionary Meeting at 4½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. McELROY'S) 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MOravian Church, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will open worship at the "Home," No. 29 East 29th-st, on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. F. C. WAINWRIGHT WILL PREACH in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 1. Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

WEST 33D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free.

ELDER WM. SUART WILL PREACH for the Advent Church, Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and in the evening, 108 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will reopen SUNDAY, at the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Service at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Rector.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. LORD. MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH will be open SUNDAY. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will preach.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st. near 4th-av. Free Episcopal Services. The Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will resume his pulpit and preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av.—The pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

EITHER STORE—20,000 YARDS SPLENDID YARD WIDE MUSLINS ONLY 12½c. 20,000 YARDS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 18c. AUCTION LOTS POORER GOODS, 6c., 8c., and 10c. Buy Muslins of us and save 6c. and 8c. a yard. IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., at half price. GOOD GINGHAMS, 10c. ALL 12½c. PRINTS 8c. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st. and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS, Sept. 2, of all the new and desirable styles for ladies' and children's dress for the Fall and Winter, 1867-8, at Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, New-York, No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, will present at this Fall opening the most brilliant display and extensive assortment of new shapes and designs for ladies' and children's dress ever exhibited.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AND FALL HATS—This day new styles at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Jockey Hats, Fall styles, new shapes, Frames, Ribbons and Flowers, Misses' Hats.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A HOOP SKIRT BRAIDING FACtory, about 100 machines, with everything requisite to the business in perfect order; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low rates, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., New-York. [illegible] mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND BREST.

The elegant British iron steamship,
WILLIAM PENN,
3,000 tons burden,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First Cabin	$110
Second Cabin	75
Steerage	30

Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.

For passage, apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON .... SATURDAY, Sept. 21

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDYAY, Sept. 14.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON .... C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO .... H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON .... C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO .... H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LUERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with

CITY OF CORK .... Sept. 7
KANGAROO .... Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK .... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO .... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TRIPOLI .... Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO .... Wednesday, Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY .... Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... Sept. 7
[illegible] .... WEDNESDAY .... Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Sept. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO .... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS .... SURMONT .... SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE .... LEMARIE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the MISSOURI, there will be no steamer for Havana until THURSDAY, Sept. 5. The Company will dispatch the steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,
Capt. DAVIS CAULKINS.

In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, and due notice will be given.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.	
First Cabin	$250
Second Cabin	170
Steerage	85
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.	
First Cabin	$300
Second Cabin	200
Steerage	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND,

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Sept. 7.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Every train, station, steamboat; also, City Map for 25 cents. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 28, 12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 28, 4 P. M.
Thursday, 29, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 29, 3 P. M.
Friday, 30, 7½ A. M.	Friday, 30, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 31, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, 31, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29. 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29. 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30.... 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30.... 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31.... 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31.. 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1... 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1.... P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every Sunday morning at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BENEDICT'S TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Every train, station, steamboat; also, City Map for 25 cents. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway.

HOTELS.

LACLEDE HOTEL,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

This new first-class hotel will be opened for reception of guests on the 1st of September. The building is a five-story marble front, on the corner 5th and Chesnut sts., on the fashionable promenade and very convenient to the business centre of the city. The furniture, beds, bedding and entire outfit of the house are new and complete, with all the approved new appliances for hotel keeping. The proprietors promise their guests their best efforts to please, and ask a share of the traveling patronage; terms $4 per day.

BROLASKI & MALIN, Proprietors.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—WE MAKE a specialty of attending to orders for advertising in newspapers at the South. Parties interested should call or address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

For the better accommodation of the public,
THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY
Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz:

785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
96 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
269 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
251 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
471 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
758 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
414 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
523 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
451 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-street, City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
170 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.

As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.

Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.

ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 26, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two *Dredgeboats*, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867: work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 2[illegible]th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's.,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,

6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:

3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.

2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.

3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.

5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.

6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.

7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.

The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND
OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SARAH LOUISA WESTERFIELD and William Henry Westerfield, infants, by Abraham B. Tappan, their next friend, *against* JOSEPH HENRY WESTERFIELD, Margaret G. Westerfield, Henrietta Louisa Westerfield, Lydia Ann Westerfield, Sarah D. Westerfield, Elbert S. Kip and Elizabeth Kip.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 7th day of June, 1867, the undersigned referee in partition will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain dwelling house and lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the westerly side of Elm-street, and also on the northerly side of Catharine-lane, in the City of New-York. Said premises are distinguished on a map of property of Ebenezer Clark and wife, made by Amos Corning, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by the numbers sixteen and seventeen, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the westerly side of Elm-street, at a point twenty feet south of Leonard-street; running thence westerly, along the lands of William Sparks, sixty feet, to lot number fourteen on said map; thence southerly, along the said lot number fourteen, sixty-one feet, to Catharine-lane; thence easterly, along Catharine-lane, forty feet three inches, to land of the Corporation of the City of New-York; thence northerly, along the land of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to the southerly line of lot number sixteen; thence easterly, along the line of said lot number sixteen, thirty-seven feet, to Elm-street, and thence northerly, along Elm-street, twenty-one feet six inches, to the place of beginning.

jy4—law6wTh* H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

The above sale is postponed to the 16th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

H. P. ALLEN, Referee.

J. C. JACKSON, Attorney. au17—law5wSat*

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st. New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 29 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4,060 tin cups,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2,483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8,100 feet coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
110 wagon saddletrees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 feet linen hose,
200 feet gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
546 lb sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
30 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms: cash, in Government funds.

By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

72,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Uniform Hats.
56,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,00[illegible] Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
83,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 pairs Boots.
16,653 pairs Bootees.
12,880 pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,600 pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
50,0[illegible]0 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woolen Blankets.
20,000 Pickaxes.
15,400 Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper.

B. H. KERR, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Front and Duval sts., Key West, the prize steamer PEARL, and machinery, as she lies on a bank, about two miles from the harbor of Key West.

Also, the tackle, apparel and equipment of said vessel.

The PEARL is a Clyde-built side-wheel iron steamer, 182 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 168 tons, gross; 72 tons, net, British measurement; has double inclined low-pressure engines, two cylinders each, 40 inches in diameter, 50 in stroke, 120 horse power; two tubular boilers; shaft 9¾ inches in diameter; wheels 24 feet—patent feathering buckets.
G. D. ALLEN,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.
KEY WEST, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.

THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse,
No. 17 Common-st., Montreal,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.

Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.
JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally. J. L. & CO.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c. Catalogues now ready.

NO. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, the 3d of September proximo, at 11 A. M., six draught horses. For further information apply at this office, or at office on the works. Terms of sale, cash.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.,
Major of Engineers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 10½ A. M., IN Baltic-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, a general assortment of handsome rosewood, walnut, oak and chestnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels carpets, gas-fixtures, china, &c. All as good as new.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.

2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.

3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.

5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. The east side of 2d-av. and both sides of 1st-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 75th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.

2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.

3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th any 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts: also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.

6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN E. RICHARDSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 31, 1867.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, in Barclay-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., about 4 o'clock Friday P. M. A liberal reward will be paid for the same on delivery to A. EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 23[illegible] West 25th-st., between 7th and 6th avs.; tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. Lucky numbers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.

To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN GREENLAND SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FOURTH WEEK!
Overwhelming success of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA.
A GENUINE FUROR!
CROWDED HOUSES!!
SONGS, DANCES and
SCENES ENCORED,
And early every night the triumphant bulletin of
"STANDING-ROOM ONLY."
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
John Brougham's great dramatization of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL, THE MARCHIONESS, } .... LOTTA

Incidental to the piece a scene of stirring and diversified interest representing
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

Patrons will greatly subserve their convenience and avoid the nightly rush around the Box-office, by
SECURING SEATS IN ADVANCE.

MR. WALLACK

having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the exclusive right of production of his last successful comedy of
"CASTE,"
in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
on the evenings of
MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of Mr.
WALLACK'S COMPANY.
Box office open WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this Theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1867.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. Tayleure .... Director.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Sept. 5 and 6,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
for two nights only, in F. W. Robertson's comedy of
CASTE, CASTE.
given word for word exactly as produced under its author's supervision in London, and with
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
COSTUMES, SCENERY, &c.,
employed in its triumphant production at
THE BROADWAY THEATRE, NEW-YORK.
Mr. FLORENCE, Mrs. FLORENCE,
Mr. DAVIDGE, OWEN MARLOWE,
E. LAMB, Mrs. G. F. GILBERT,
Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU,
in its great cast of characters.
BOX SHEET OPEN MONDAY, Sept. 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st. and 5th-av.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. C. H. GARLAND
GRAND OPENING
FOR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1867,
of the justly celebrated
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY,
Comprising the following named dramatic artists:
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN,
Miss MILLIE SACKETT, Mrs. LEFFINGWELL,
Miss LENA EDWIN, Miss MARY MADDERN,
Miss ALICE VANE, Miss KATE HOWARD,
Mr. SOL SMITH, Mr. M. B. PIKE,
Mr. EUGENE A. EBERLE, Mr. J. B. McCLOSKEY.
A full and efficient orchestra under the direction of Mons. NAPOLEON GILLES.
Machinist .... Mr. NELSON WALDREAN.
Full particulars of opening pieces in future announcements.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET .... PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 31, AT 8.
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

1. March—"Don Carlos" .... Verdi
2. Overture—"Felsenmuehle" .... Reissiger
3. Waltz—"An der schoenen blauen Donan" ... Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"Ione" .... Petrella
5. Overture—"William Tell" .... Rossini
6. Reverie for orchestra .... Vieuxtemps
7. Polka Mazurka—"Libelle" } Polka Postillon d'Amour } .... Strauss
8. Fantasie—"Midsum'r Night's Dream" .. Mendelssohn
9. Overture—"Fra Diavolo" .... Auber
10. Lied—"The Standard-bearer" .... Lindpaintner
Messrs. DIETZ AND LETSCH.
11. Carnival of Venice (burlesque) ....
12. Galop—"Fools" .... Gung'l

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

LESLIE, HERO OF NIAGARA,

ON THE TIGHT ROPE TO-DAY,
at High Bridge, at 4 o'clock precisely.
Boats leave Peck-slip every hour for Harlem.
Rope days in future,
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory)
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.

The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.

The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.

For full particulars see circulars.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, }
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

FOURTH YEAR OF

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION, No. 63 Madison-av.—Messrs. PATTISON, HOFFMAN, BASSFORD and HEYDTMAN are engaged as professors, in addition to those of last year. Will reopen Sept. 2. Circulars ready.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 855 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE,
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD TEN YEARS' experience as a teacher of music in some of the most prominent female colleges in the Union desires to obtain an engagement in or near this City. Address MUSIC, Station D, New-York.

A SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED ORGANIST and conductor of choir and Sabbath-school music desires a situation, in or near New-York City. Address H. K., care of O. R. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS:—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st, as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—BOATS TO HARLEM, High Bridge and Karl's Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M. for White Stone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT.—STEAMER NELLIE WHITE will leave Peck-slip SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M., for College Point, City Island and New-Rochelle. Returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—Steamer PERRY will leave Barclay-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 1., at 9 A. M., for Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville and Amboy. Returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH .... Lessee and Manager
NIGHTLY THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.
SECOND WEEK.
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport)
who will appear in her great part

Elizabeth R

(Facsimile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)

In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as........EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.

The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured
FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. LANDER.

A POSITIVE TRIUMPH,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
THIS EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MRS. LANDER.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
THIS EVENING,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

MRS. LANDER

AT THE FRENCH THEATRE
THIS EVENING.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.

MRS. LANDER.

ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.

In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

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Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre.

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THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE! A wondrous stage effect. Every night and Saturday Matinee. NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 Broadway.

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THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT! Dances and eccentric musical medley by "the lost tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

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Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Played every night and Saturday matinee at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

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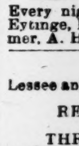

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Every night and Saturday matinee. With Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, J. K. Mortimer, A. H. Davenport, C. T. Parsloe, James Dunn, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31,
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
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Seats secured six days in advance.

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LAST MATINEE OF "CASTE" AND THE FLORENCES.	LAST PERFORMANCE of "CASTE" and the FLORENCES.

MONDAY—EDWIN FORREST as VIRGINIUS.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

LAST OF NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
LAST OF NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
LAST MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.

Last time to-night, as it must give way to the immense French spectacle, THE DEVIL'S AUCTION, with the great stars, BLASINA, of Milan, and TOHLKE, of Berlin.

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

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To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established A CONSERVATORY. The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.

Class books will be opened on Monday, Sept. 2. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.

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Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF commences his READINGS at Hartford, Nov. 12. He has a new subject, the COMEDIES OF MOLIERE, in an English dress, with readings from five comedies on the same evening. Mr. VANDENHOFF'S business address is Wells, Me.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 6TH AV., CORNER OF 30TH-ST.—The undersigned beg to announce that the above establisment will be opened for the use of ladies and gentlemen, on and after MONDAY, Sept 2. For Circulars, and other particulars, apply at the Academy, where subscription and other tickets can now be had.

GOLDBERG & REHWOLDT, Proprietors.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

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HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all diseases of a private character, such as GONORRHŒA, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Chemical and microscopical examination of the urine daily.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

EXECUTION OF BRIDGET DURGAN

Resume of the Murder, the Trial and Her Imprisonment.

Full and Unreserved Confession.

Dr. Coriell's Statement---He Corroborates the Theory of Jealousy.

Bridget Durgan, the New-Jersey murderess, was jerked into eternity yesterday morning, in an unseemly manner, in the presence of one of the roughest, rudest and most ungentlemanly crowd of men we ever saw. Probably the execution of no person, with the single exception of Mrs. Surratt, has attracted such general attention and interest as hers, and that the complete story may be perpetuated together we will briefly sketch

THE CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

In the quiet little village of Newmarket, N. J., in February last, Dr. Wm. Wallace Coriell, a well-to-do physician, resided with his wife and infant in a comfortable cottage. They had but one servant—Bridget Durgan. This comprised the entire household. The wife of the Doctor, Mrs. Mary Ellen Coriell, was a lovely woman. She was 31 years old and had been married nine years. She was a slender, delicate woman, in good health, but not muscularly strong. Her infant was not yet two years old. Bridget did not give her mistress entire satisfaction, and was notified by her that at the expiration of her month her services would be no longer required. Her month expired on the 22d of February, but being unwell she was permitted to remain until entirely recovered. The 25th of February arrived and Bridget was to leave next day. On the 25th, the Doctor was summoned to attend a lady about to be confined residing at a distance. He left his house at 5:30 o'clock that afternoon, telling his wife that he would probably be away from home all night. Bridget, when he said this, was near enough to overhear it. At 9 o'clock that evening it was observed that there was a light in Mrs. Coriell's bedroom, and all was quiet. At that hour Mrs. Coriell, her little babe and a fiend incarnate were alone in that house. It was a wintry night. Snow was upon the ground. The villagers did not stir out much, and generally retired early, keeping their doors and windows tightly closed to exclude the chill air. What occurred in that isolated country house, from 9 o'clock till midnight, no one now living knows. At that hour the light in her bedroom seems to indicate that Mrs. Coriell was on the point of partially disrobing herself, intending, as the evidence in the case seems to show, to lie down in an old dress and await the coming of her husband or of morning. Why did she not undress and retire as usual? Had she a fearful presentment? It seems that, partly undressed, Mrs. Coriell lay down at about this hour. All was still till a little after midnight, and then a pounding noise was heard, a light was noticed in the sitting-room, shadows were seen flitting within the house, the crying of a child was heard, then a silence, and then, after an interval, a voice crying "Oh, my poor baby," and then all was still again.

The lady residing at the nearest house, who heard and saw all this, was so frightened that for some time she could not speak. Then she awoke her husband and he looked out, saw nothing alarming, and concluded that his wife, who was a nervous woman, was frightened without cause. At the house of another near neighbor, Mary Gilroy, an Irish girl, who has been detained in prison on suspicion that she was accessory to the murder, lived as a servant. She testified at the trial that in the middle of the night she heard the voice of a woman saying, "Keep away from me, keep away from me," and again crying, "Don't leave me; come back," and again a voice calling on some one to spare her life for the baby's sake, and Bridget's voice saying, "Take Ellen back." It was, however, a question with the prosecution how much of the evidence of this woman,—concerning whom a detective from New-York testified that she was a companion of thieves,—was worthy of belief.

Bridget's first act, after the murder was fully accomplished and the evidences of her connection with it were, as she probably supposed, entirely removed from her person, was to seize the babe, and with it proceed to a house in a remote part of the village, where she made an outcry, saying that there were burglars at Dr. Coriell's house, and that she thought Mrs. Coriell would be killed. The villagers were aroused. Rev. Charles E. Little, the Pastor of one of the churches in Newmarket, accompanied by one or two others, hastened to Dr. Coriell's house. All there was dark. Dr. Little called aloud: "Mrs. Coriell, don't be alarmed: there are friends outside." There was no response. Procuring a light from the nearest neighbor, they entered Dr. Coriell's house. Dr. Little boldly crawled on his hands and knees into Mrs. Coriell's bedroom, from which volumes of smoke were pouring, for it had been set on fire, found a human body on the floor weltering in blood, and drew it forth to the light. It was the body of Mrs. Coriell, bleeding from half a hundred wounds. The flames were speedily extinguished.

The murderess, after setting fire to the bed, had closed the door behind her on leaving the room, and the draught being thus shut off, the flames had smouldered until the fire was discovered. Had she left the door open the main evidences of her guilt would have been destroyed and she would probably have been at large to-day, perhaps an unsuspected servant in some other household.

The bedroom in which the body was found and the sitting-room adjoining presented the evidences of a severe struggle. Mrs. Coriell, weak, little woman that she was—only five feet four inches in stature, and weighing only 110 pounds—must have battled stoutly for her life. Commenting on this point, Attorney-General Robeson, in summing up the case, exclaimed: "Oh, how the deep strength of the gentle heart wakes at the spirit's call!" Not for her own life alone but, probably the mother thought, for that of her child too, she was called upon suddenly at midnight to defend herself against this armed woman who had perhaps awakened her by striking the first blow. The bedroom was filled with feathers ankle deep that had fallen from the bed which had been cut in many places by the knife of the assassin; there were pools of blood on the floor and bed, and plentiful marks on the walls and door and window-sashes. An odor of kerosene filled the room, for previous to firing the bed the contents of a kerosene lamp had been poured upon it. The body presented a frightful appearance. Besides the wounds, made apparently with a knife, and bruises, made apparently with pieces of a chair and with a little child's chair, which were found with blood and feathers on them, there was found on the side of the neck the imprint of four teeth, corresponding exactly, as afterward was made manifest, to the marks that might have been produced by four teeth of peculiar formation in the jaw of Bridget Durgan.

Bridget's statements on the night of the murder and the following days were contradictory. She endeavored to fasten suspicion on two men and one woman, each of fully whom proved an alibi subsequently. Her actions were suspicious. Marks of blood were found upon her clothing and cuts upon her hand. Concealed in an outhouse was found a knife which had been used in Dr. Coriell's house for domestic purposes, and with which it is supposed she committed the deed. Bridget was arrested and placed in the jail at New-Brunswick. Her trial, which commenced May 21, was not concluded until June 1, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and she was duly sentenced to death, by Judge Vredenburgh.

So much for the crime.

IN PRISON

Bridget acted a part from the first until the last. With all the intuitions of a clever woman, she combined the cunning and insensitiveness of a brute. She lied by the wholesale, and invented romances by the quantity. Implicating others, she told stories full of [illegible] in theory, and again would contradict them [illegible] from the [illegible] of her imagination others quite as interesting and quite as false.

She tried to implicate Dr. Coriell, by insinuating that she wanted to marry him.

She tried to implicate the two men and woman whose names are given below.

She tried to implicate Mary Gilroy.

In other words, she lied—lied from the first down to the very last.

Her demeanor in the jail was peculiar. She was fond of male society, enjoyed the frequent visits of the turnkey, and if their statements may be at all relied upon, was delighted with the attentions of the men named Randolph and Jeffers, who have since indicated the value of their friendship by endeavoring to sell the revelations Bridget made to them in confidence. No one seemed to have any sympathy for her. The universal expression was, "if any one should be hung, she should."

THE ARRANGEMENTS

for the execution were made by Sheriff Clarkson to the best of his ability, undoubtedly, but they could not well have been worse. We reached New-Brunswick early in the morning, and found the place fairly alive with bustle and confusion. Everybody was wide awake, and looked full of importance as though some new dignity were added to them or their town. Men, women and children swarmed the streets. "Best clothes" were evident and conspicuous. As we neared the jail we were informed that the militia were guarding the dread inclosure. We saw the militia. They were boys and men in red or white shirts and black trowsers, walking up and down with muskets on their shoulders, shouting, hurrahing and having a gay old pic-nic (without provisions) all to themselves, and greatly to the edification of the country people who gazed at them with awe. We passed them safely, and joined a wretched rabble at the jail-gate, produced our warrant and passed in. We found ourselves immediately in the midst of a crowd of a thousand rough and jostling men, and were it not that the gallows stood before us, could have thought that the gathering was for the purpose of witnessing a race or a prize fight. The men were literally packed together. The officials, with clubs, acted quite as rudely as the spectators, and many a private row and scrimmage were indulged in while the wretched woman was mumbling her prayers in the murderer's cell.

In a corner of the yard the gallows was placed so as to afford an admirable view to the women who peered from the roof of the jail, or looked from its windows; to the men who crowded the roof of an adjacent barn; to others who overloaded a platform until it broke beneath their weight, and to a few of the many hundreds of profane, indecent and ungentlemanly persons who pushed and hauled, and swore and fought.

The gallows was an upright jerker, the same that the negro Williams was hanged on a short time ago. It was generally known that Bridget's last night was an uncomfortable one. It was variously declared that ghosts, whisky and excitement, religion, turnkeys and reporters, kept her awake until 1 o'clock, at which time she fell asleep and remained quiet until four in the morning. From that hour her time was divided between refreshment, dressing and praying until the Sheriff announced that it was time to proceed with the execution of the sentence of the law.

Some difficulty had been experienced in procuring an executioner. A few weeks since, Isaacs, now dignified as Deputy Sheriff, was applied to, but, with a chivalry that did unexpected honor to his "amateur" heart, he replied that he hung men, not women, and respectfully declined. However this may be, on Thursday, the well-known detective, Mr. Isaac Edsall, whose services in his line of his duty are well known and highly appreciated by the profession, was astonished at receiving the following

DISPATCH FROM THE SHERIFF:

New-Brunswick, Aug. 29, 1867.

I. W. Edsall:

We are disappointed in executioner. Come on at once. We will pay your terms.

S. F. RANDOLPH,
For the Sheriff.

Not being exactly in that line, Mr. Edsall took no notice of it, and Sheriff Clarkson did the best he could.

THE EXECUTION

took place at 10:15. Precisely at 10 the Sheriff saw that everything was in readiness, and permitted Bridget to say farewell to the people in the jail. At 10:10 the procession appeared in the jail yard, when ensued a scene such as we hope never again to witness. The crowd surged to and fro. Every man pushed for position. Oaths and profane ejaculations of the most outrageous nature, mingled with cries and calls, such as one may hear at a circus. For five minutes we stood in the midst of these brutes, and wondered of what stuff and refuse they were made.

Bridget was dressed in a plain brown suit, and wore a white collar and white gloves. The priests, the Sheriff, and any number of ex-Sheriffs accompanied her, but she needed none of them; she was as steady as a ship's mast, and quite as devoid of emotion.

Arrived at the scaffold, the noose was hitched to the pull rope, and for a few moments "religious services" were indulged in, while an official fought the crowd in the yard, and the unfeeling spectators shouted "Down in front," "Hats off in front," "Down on your hunkies," "Oh, give us little fellows a chance," and "What'll you bet she won't die game?" If the prisoner *had* been a woman she couldn't have "died game." The insulting expressions of the great crushing crowd before her, their eager desire to be near her, the confusion of the moment, and the great fate before her, would have unsettled the mind of any person; but she never moved a muscle, nor do we believe she cared the value of a half-penny.

"Don't let them Protestants know what I say," said Bridget. The cap was drawn, the signal given and the rope severed. Up she went with a jerk, and the knot twisted to the back of her neck as her huge body fell to the length of the noose with a heavy thud. The strain was tremendous and her half-pinioned arms flew up. Officious officials seized her hands and pulled them down, holding them while the contortions of her muscular frame afforded amplest gratification to the noisy "gentlemen" in front.

After hanging awhile and turning slowly about, Bridget died, her pulse and heart ceasing together. In thirty minutes she was lowered into the coffin and the cap was about to be removed when the priest interposed to prevent it, it having been Bridget's request that her face should not be seen. The Sheriff, however, insisted and disclosed her pale, bloodless features to the people who gathered to look. Her neck was not broken; she died slowly of strangulation, and Isaacs stood near her, a spectator.

Of what was subsequently done but little need be said. After the usual formalities the body was given to her friends and buried in consecrated ground. But of

THE SEVERAL CONFESSIONS.

that were publicly hawked about and offered for sale, we will say something. It will seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the *Recorder of the City*, Mr. David T. Jeffries, proposed to *sell* to the Times some time ago the confession of Bridget Durgan, and his modest price therefor was *one thousand dollars in gold*. Another man named Randolph, who, we believe, is a jailer under Sheriff Clarkson, had a confession, and we understand *his* price was $250—gold or currency, we don't know which. One of the evening papers is reported to have paid $50 for another confession, not worth the paper it is written on. Mr. Adrain, Bridget's counsel, furnished to the Press still another confession, and the singular part of it all is, that each holds all bogus but his own, and no two are alike.

From the paper furnished by the mercenary individuals, and that of Mr. Adrain, much that is of interest and much that is new, though corroborative of the evidence of the trial, is brought out, and we take pleasure in presenting to the public the

CONFESSION OF BRIDGET,

which, however, is full of apparently gross untruths. She says:

My name is Bridget Deignan, and not Dergan as I am called; I never have changed my name; my name has been mispelled by a mistake. I was born in Ireland, the town of Cloogh, Sligo County, and am now twenty-two years old. My father was a groceryman, and was in very good circumstances—what people call well off. He is now dead. I have two brothers and two sisters. I am the youngest but one, and previous to my coming to America I had always lived home. One of my brothers is a dry goods merchant in Ireland, and is quite well off. The circumstance of my coming to America was accidental, and it came about in this way: My brother kept company with a girl by the name of Bell Ross; she was a Protestant, and father being opposed to my brother's union with her she resolved to emigrate to America. A young man by the name of Dennis Curran had wooed me and was close in my affections. Being employed by my father, who, hearing of the affair, discharged him, and having left for England, he was never heard of thereafter. Bell Ross, my brother's betrothed, hearing of this, coaxed me then to go to America, and I promised her I would if an opportunity presented itself. The fact of my lover being driven away weighed heavily on my mind. I had no means, and knowing that father had a little money in his chest I resolved to appropriate it to my own use. I went to father's chest and took therefrom £20, and left home never to return to my native land. It took only £9 to pay my passage, and I gave the remainder, £11, to a man named Patrick O'Brien to take back to my father about three years ago, next December, arriving in New-York about two weeks before Christmas. I have since heard that my father received the money I left for him in the hands of O'Brien. Father wrote to me just after my arrival in this country to return home, and he would forgive all that I had done to him. I was brought up in the true Catholic faith, and was always taught to respect my religious teachings, but, like many others, I was fascinated by bad associations, and followed too much the advice of others. When I first arrived I went to Brooklyn to live with a family by the name of Doran; thence to Bell's Ferry, with the family of Burroughs Knapp. Not liking the place I returned to New-York and remained at Castle Garden. One day there in the employment office, a Mr. Dayton, of Piscataway, Middlesex County, chose me as a domestic, and I went with him home. This was my first introduction in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, having been with him about one year when I became acquainted with a girl named Ann Hunt, of Plainfield. Ann prevailed upon me to leave Mr. Dayton's and go to Plainfield. Mr. Dayton's family reluctantly parted with me, having prevailed for a long time upon me to stay. I left, however, and went to a Mr. Willett's family at Plainfield, and remained there but a month, having been afflicted with sore eyes. It was more agreeable to live with my own countrymen, and I went to the family of Patrick Winstead, New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J., while I continued sick. While I remained here I was visited almost every day by Dr. Coriell, my physician. He was attending me for sore eyes, resulting from what the doctors call "epilepsis." I remained at New-Brooklyn about four weeks under his treatment. I wished to pay the Doctor for his treatment, and informed Winstead, who told the Doctor so; but the Doctor said there was time enough for that, and wished to secure me to live in his family. Becoming well again, I returned to Piscataway, and was employed in Mrs. Stelle Blackford's family, remaining there only two months. Thence I went to live with Mrs. William Coriell, a cousin of Dr. Coriell, of New-Market, N. J. One Sunday evening I went down to New-Market, and called at Dr. Coriell's, to pay him what I owed. No one was at home when I called, except Asa, the Doctor's hired man; but while I was in conversation with him Mrs. Coriell came in from church, and she asked if I wished to see the Doctor. I replied in the affirmative, when she said he would be home at about 7. I remained, and, on invitation, took tea. While there that evening Mrs. Coriell inquired if I knew where she could get a work-girl? I replied I did not. Doctor then asked where I was at work. I told him, when he replied to me that he had told me when I was at Stelle Blackford's that I must call at his house in nine or ten days, and he would employ me. I did not call on him then, as I had engaged to work for William Coriell. I offered him the pay, and he refused to take it. After talking a short time, the Doctor said it was too late to return home, and that I must remain at his house all night. The next morning, while I was helping get breakfast ready, Mrs. Coriell asked the Doctor where she could get a girl to work for her. The Doctor told her I would do it. I did, and got through with it about 11 o'clock. I got dinner ready, and then took part of the clothes and ironed them. After tea, in the evening, the Doctor asked me if I would rather work for him or for Wm. Coriell. I replied that I would rather work for Wm. Coriell, as I had become attached to the place. The Doctor then made me promise to remain until he returned home; that he was going to New-York. When he returned, ascertaining that I was about to return to Wm. Coriell's, he called to my mind his treatment in my sickness, remarking that any other Doctor in the United States would have charged me $20; that he had charged me only $3; that I would surely get sick if I returned to William Coriell's to work, because they had a family of nine persons; that he would not attend me if I did get sick. I then promised him that I would come to live with him, and he offered to send Asa, the hired man, to William Coriell's for my clothing. I told the Doctor that I would work for him, and that I would get my clothing; that I didn't want Asa, the hired man, with me. I got "Beek Conover" to take me to William Coriell's, and against his wishes I left to do service at the family of Dr. Wm. Wallace Coriell, Newmarket, where I remained till the tragedy of the 25th of February last. Mrs. William Coriell told me I would rue the day I ever went to work for Dr. Coriell. While I was living with Dr. Coriell I was taken sick, and I did not feel able to do the work and thought I would leave. Mrs. Coriell seemed gratified to hear that I was going to leave; but the Doctor became exceedingly interested in my case. The weather being quite cold, the Doctor thought the room too cold for me to sleep in, so he had me to make my bed and lie in the sitting-room. But I was not satisfied in lying there; then he wanted me to take the front room up-stairs, which Mrs. Coriell objected to. I was then induced by him to make my bed in the kitchen by the fire, which I did, when he would stop by me, and, as he said, watch me. One night he brought the lounge from the sitting-room and lay upon it to watch me. At this Mrs. Coriell remonstrated with him, and said that he could let the lounge remain in its place in the sitting-room and watch me, as well as to pull it out in the kitchen where I was, *when the Doctor got mad and remarked to me that he wished Mrs. Coriell was dead or out of the way. I made myself think from this remark that the Doctor liked me, and did really think that he wanted* to get her out of the way, and this preyed upon my mind and gave me so much uneasiness that I really thought I must kill her, because I thought if I put her out of the way *I would be all right with the Doctor*, and would be kept with him, and would take care of the house and the baby. *I took Mary Gilroy into my confidence*, so far as to tell her that something would happen over to Dr. Coriell's house; but the crime I did not mention to her. These affairs occurred several days before the murder. When I intended to leave, Dr. Coriell induced me to stay until I got better. On the 25th of February I heard him say he was going away, to be absent until late at night, or he might not return until next day. I went over in the evening about 8 or 9 to Mr. William Vail's and told the girls that Dr. Coriell would not be home that night. When I returned Mrs. Coriell went to her bedroom and undressed, slipped on her wrapper, and came out in the sitting-room and laid down on the lounge. *My mind had been previously made up* that I would put her out of the way some time when the Doctor was absent. I waited until she got soundly to sleep, and when all was still outside, and not a sound inside, I thought it a fitting opportunity, and I took up the little chair of the child's, which was in the room, and creeping stealthily up to her I struck her with it on the head twice. Mrs. Coriell was only stunned by the blows, and jumping on her feet she staggered once or twice, and when partially recovered, and found it came from me, she exclaimed: 'Don't kill me, Bridget,' and grasped me by the throat to struggle with me for her life. *During this time I bit her on the cheek* to make her release her hold; then she picked up a chair and struck at but missed me. She then ran out of the door upon the porch into the garden. I ran after and brought her back; and, as I came in, Mamie, the baby, stood in the middle of the sitting-room floor, and as she passed she stooped down, embraced and kissed it; when I seized the bread knife, which I had previously prepared, and placed on the table in the sitting-room, and stabbed her two or three times, when she grasped the knife, and in my endeavors to wrench it from her grasp cut her hands very terribly. After releasing her hold upon the knife, I took hold of her and pushed her in the bedroom, and as I was doing this she resisted and placed her bloody hands against the door, but I succeeded in forcing her into the room and threw her on the bed, where I stabbed her repeatedly with the knife. As I was forcing her in the bedroom the kerosene lamp, which was burning, got upset; and after stabbing her about twenty times with the knife I let her lay on the bed, supposing she was dead. I then picked up the lamp and poured the contents of it on the bed and over her, and went out and shut the door. I then sat Mamie on the lounge and went up stairs with a light, and commenced to ransack the bureau, to make an impression that robbers had been there, and, in my haste to overhaul the things, the bureau was upset. I placed the lamp on the window, and, after the bureau capsized, I ran down stairs and forgot the lamp. I then changed Mamie's clothes, and took the little frock it had on, it being bloody, and rolled it in a paper, and put the end of it in the stove and lit it, and, opening the bed-room door, I threw it on the bed. I then shut the door and fastened it, and sat down on the lounge and took up little Mamie. I then heard a noise at the bed-room window, and ran out on the porch and saw Mrs. Coriell standing at the window with both hands clasping the window sill. I pushed her, and she fell dead upon the floor. I returned to the sitting-room and again took up little Mamie and left the house. When I got as far as the road gate I saw that I left the light burning in the sitting-room, and I returned to the house and put it out. Then I left again and went over to Wm. Coriell's, and they refused me admittance. Then I went over to Mr. Little's, and he admitted me, and took me into the room where his wife was in bed. Mrs. Little took little Mamie with her in bed, and as I was sitting down Mr. Little spoke of the blood on my skirt, when I put it under me that it would not be more particularly noticed.

But in the confession she made to Mr. Adrain she

CONTRADICTS HERSELF.

She says:

I never changed my clothes that night after the murder, nor arranged my hair, nor fixed my hair, nor fixed myself in any way, except washing my hands. *I never bit her on the neck as was said at the trial.* The blood on my clothes exhibited on the trial was not occasioned by the blood of Mrs. Coriell. *I never heard Mrs. Coriell say that night, Oh! my poor baby!* I did not hear her make any noise after she went out of the house, and was going down to the gate. I never used the words that night, "take Ellen back." I was not up stairs that night in the room when the bureau was said to be upset. Mrs. Coriell was not up there that night, nor anybody else to my knowledge. Dr. Coriell was up there that evening before leaving home, having left at 5 o'clock. He wanted his watch chain from that room, and asked Mrs. Coriell to get it for him, but she declined. He then asked me and I said "Wait a minute," but he became impatient and said he was in a hurry, and went up stairs himself for it; *if the bureau was upset I did not do it*, and don't know who did, and I have no recollection of saying to any one after the murder "I don't know whether the bureau was upset or not."

And in relation to Mary Gilroy and Dr. Coriell, and

HER MOTIVE,

she further says:

Mary Gilroy was not there that night. She knew nothing of the murder, and had no hand or connection with it; she is entirely innocent; I never knew her until she came to Newmarket to live; the statement that I was seen with her and a girl named Connor in Washington Market, New-York, is untrue; I did not put the bread knife exhibited on the trial in the garden-house of Dr. Coriell, nor do I know who did. The other knife with the white handle, which I used, I threw into the stove that night. That night before Dr. Coriell left, he prepared some medicine for his wife. It was in a tumbler, and she took some of it during the evening, and she complained that it made her sick and sleepy, and that was the reason she laid upon the lounge, preferring to do so to going to bed. There was no truth in the story I told about two men coming into the house of Dr. Coriell on the night of Feb. 25. The two men Michael Doyle and Michael Hunt, and the girl Annie Liken, whom I unjustly charged with the murder, have nothing to do with it. They are innocent; I alone am guilty. There was no design or attempt to rob that night. The murder was for another purpose. *I killed Mrs. Coriell, thinking that I might take her place.* This alone led me to commit the horrid crime. The idea of murdering Mrs. Coriell did not come upon me suddenly that night. I had thought of it a long time before the deed was done. I have told a true story. I am sorry for having committed so great a crime, and hope God may forgive me.

It will be noticed that Bridget, (1) admits that she premeditated the murder; (2) that she killed Mrs. Coriell in the hope of filling her place; (3) that she varies materially in her statements about "the baby," "bureau" and "Mary Gilroy," and also about biting her victim. The end of the mystery is not wholly reached, and we are led to believe that some developments will be made before the next Grand Jury that will astonish the public quite as much as the original announcement.

Thus closes for the moment the record of a brute tragedy and a brutal punishment. So far as the guilty woman is concerned, she has paid the full penalty of her crime, and passed to other tribunals. She shared the religious martyrdom, and went through the regular murderer's pious formula before she died; and her last intelligent act was a glance at the crucifix in the hand of the priest, and an exclusive grant of her last words to the church of her final faith. Stupid and vacant as she appeared, we are not inclined to attribute her indifference so much to whisky as to natural brutality.

The Sheriff, Mr. Clarkson, should be credited with good intentions. He probably did the best he could, and certainly could not be expected to know that when ordinarily respectable men are brought face to face with the gallows they lose all sense of decency and propriety, and give vent to such outrageous expressions, and indulge in such contemptible conduct, as we noticed on this occasion.

Dr. Coriell and Bridget's Confession.

As soon as we learned the details of Bridget Durgan's confession yesterday, we dispatched a reporter to Newmarket, N. J., where Dr. Wm. Wallace Coriell, the husband of the murdered woman, resides. Our reporter called upon Dr. Coriell, whom he found at the house in which the tragedy was enacted, and conversed freely with him concerning the statements of Bridget with regard to the motive that induced the crime. Dr. Coriell, as was to be anticipated on a day that recalled so vividly the occurrences that had made him a widower and rendered his child motherless, was in an agony of grief. He spoke passionately of his fondness for his wife, and denounced with vehemence the woman who murdered her. Of the motive for the deed, he said he felt convinced now that it was not robbery, but that Bridget had somehow conceived the insane idea that she could supplant Mrs. Coriell in his affections. He dwelt upon the absurdity of such a thought, and said that neither he nor Mrs. Coriell had ever treated Bridget with any degree of familiarity.

Dr. Coriell read the confession of Bridget with a great deal of emotion. He pronounced false most of the statements in it that were matters on the face of them of which he must have had cognizance. He said he first became acquainted with Bridget when she was living as a servant at Mr. Dayton's house, about a mile and a half from Newmarket. She was ill there, and he was called upon to attend her. He next saw her when she was living at Winstead's, in New-Brooklyn, where he also attended her. He denied that he expressed a wish that she should come and reside with him, and denied all her statements to the effect that he had urged her to leave William Coriell and come and live with him. He said that she came to his house, saying that she was about to leave Wm. Coriell's employment, and asked him to engage her; that he told her he would speak to Mrs. Coriell about it, and did so, and that Mrs. Coriell concluded to take her. With regard to Bridget's story, as related in the confession, that he brought the lounge from the sitting-room, and lay on it to watch her while she was sick, and that Mrs. Coriell remonstrated with him at this, and that he became angry, and remarked to Bridget that he wished Mrs. Coriell was dead or out of the way, he pronounced the whole story unqualifiedly false. He said that Bridget was indeed treated with every kindness in her sickness by both himself and Mrs. Coriell; and that on one occasion he engaged an old lady named Mrs. Harris, residing in Newmarket, to sleep in the room with her and watch her all night.

Dr. Coriell was so much affected at times while making these statements, that he could not proceed. He seemed overcome with grief, and declared that he believed he had been crazy sometimes since the terrible occurrence of the night of Feb. 25. He is in his 40th year, and is a small man and hardly looks so old. His neighbors say he looks much older than he did six months ago. There is a settled sadness on his face that did not rest there, they say, before his recent trouble came upon him. Concerning the medical testimony adduced on the part of the defence at the time of Bridget Durgan's trial—especially in regard to the difference between epilepsy and catalepsy—with the object of inducing a belief that she was insane when she committed the murder, he spoke in terms of strong censure. He expressed a conviction that Bridget was in the place of eternal torments, but that, he said, could not make good the loss that he had sustained through her.

A Supplementary Order from Superintendent Kennedy on Cattle Driving.

Our readers will remember that a few days ago Superintendent Kennedy issued an order promulgating that of the Board of Health, which prohibits the driving of cattle through any of the streets of the City below Forty-second-street. It seems that some of the policemen, as well as sergeants and captains, construed this order to prohibit the carrying of calves and sheep in wagons and the leading of cattle singly. Having made several arrests based on this construction, the Superintendent found it necessary yesterday to issue a supplementary order, explaining that hauling calves or leading an ox is not driving cattle, and that parties doing either are not amenable to the order or subject to arrest.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Friday, Aug. 30.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged; $2 15 was asked for No. 1 Red, and $2 25 for the same grade of White; sales were difficult at these rates. Corn advanced; sales on the ear and shelled, $1 02@$1 03; held later at $1 05. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 55c.@56c. Rye dull at $1 23@$1 25. Barley quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 24c.@24½c. Whisky unsettled; 32c. was offered, and 33c.@35c. was asked. Mess Pork dull at $23 25@$23 50. Lard, 12¾c. Bulk Meats firmer—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 13¾c. Bacon—Shoulders are in good demand and advanced ½c.; sales at 12½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16¼c. Hams quiet at 20c.@22c. for Sugar Cured; Common are lower; sales at 17½c.@18c. Butter is in better supply but unchanged. Eggs, 13c.@15c. Linseed advanced to $1 20; the supply is light. Groceries are unchanged but firm. Gold, 140¾@141. Money easy at 8c.@10c. Exchange steady and unchanged.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 30.

Flour in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,600 bbls. at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Red Winter; $11 50 for White, and $12 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 4,600 bushels White Canada at $2 27½, and 3,000 bushels Winter Red Michigan at $2 12½. Corn in good demand; sales 19,300 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 04, and 19,200 bushels do. at $1 04½. Oats scarce and quiet. Corn Meal, $2 50 ⅌ cwt. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $15@$26 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights firm: Wheat, 10½c. to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 50c. Lake Imports—42,600 bushels Wheat, 51,500 bushels Corn, 3,346,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—600 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 37,300 bushels Corn, 788,000 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 30.

Flour is in moderate demand; sales 50 bbls. Amber Ohio at $10 50; 100 bbls. White Michigan at $11 25; 25 bbls. White Illinois at $12, and 100 bbls. Spring at $10. Rye Flour—sales 150 bbls. at $7 50. Wheat dull; sales 7,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 22, and 2,500 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 [illegible]. Corn quiet and higher: sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 03, and 1,000 bushels, by sample, at $1. Oats in good inquiry; sales of 13,000 bushels Western at 55c., and 88,000 do., to arrive, at 54c.@55c. Other articles are unchanged. Receipts—Wheat 31,000 bushels, Corn 21,000 bushels, Oats 52,000 bushels, Flour 10,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat 23,000 bushels, Corn 130,000 bushels, Oats 130,080 bushels, Rye 8,000 bushels. Freights weaker—Wheat 15½c., Corn 11½c., Oats 8¼c., to New-York.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 30.

Tobacco active and unchanged. Hemp quiet and unchanged. Flour firm; Extra, $7 90@$9 00; good Double Extra, $11@$11 87½; Choice and Fancy, $11 [illegible]@$12 75. Wheat steady; Red and White $2 15@$2 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, $1 45; No. 1 Spring, $1 55@$1 60. Corn dull at $1 02@$1 05 for Mixed and Yellow, and $1 08 for White. Oats unchanged at 58c.@61c. Barley dull; Choice Spring at $1 20; Choice Fall, $1 70@$1 75. Rye steady at $1 12½@$1 15, without sacks. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $24 50. Bacon buoyant; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Dry Salted do., 13½c.; Shoulders, 13c.@14c.; Bulk Hams, 14¾c.; Sugar-cured, 19c.@20c. Lard quiet at 13c. in half bbls. Whisky steady at $2 10. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 sacks; Corn, 4,200 sacks; Oats, 3,000 sacks; Barley, 1,000 sacks; Rye, 1,300 sacks.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 30.

Flour active; Spring Extras, $8@$10. Spring Wheat is buoyant; No. 1 has advanced ½c.; sales at [illegible]; No. 2 has advanced 2½c.@3½c.; sales at $1 [illegible]@$1 64. Corn active; No. 2 has advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 96½c.@97c. for No. 1, and 91c.@92½c. for No. 2. Rye is unsettled at $1 10 for No. 1, and $1 05@$1 08 for No. 2. Barley firmer at $1 15 for No. 1, and $1 12 for No. 2. Mess Pork, $23. Lard, 12¾c.@13c. Beef Cattle dull and nominal. Live Hogs firm at $6 75@$6 90 for good to extra. Sheep dull. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 122,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat, 127,000 bushels Corn, 182,000 bushels Oats. Freights steady; Oats 5c., to Buffalo.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 30.

Cotton dull and lower; sales 75 bales; Low Middlings, 23c.; receipts for the week, 840 bales against 387 bales for the same week last year; exports of the week, 290 bales; stock, 15,031 bales. Louisiana Sugar—There is only a retail trade; fully fair, 15½c.@15¾c. Cuba Sugar—Good fair, 13½c.@14c. There is no Louisiana Molasses in the market. Cuba Molasses dull at 49c.@51c. Flour dull; Superfine, $8 75@$9; Choice, $12 50@$14. Corn in light demand at $1 25@$1 30 for White and Yellow. Oats dull at 65c.@66c. Pork active at $26 25@$26 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@18c. Gold 141¼. Sterling Exchange, 153¾@156. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 30.

Cotton dull and heavy; Middling Upland, 27c. Coffee dull; prime Rio, 17¾c.; stock 23,008 bags. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat advanced 5c.; supply small; prime and choice Virginia, $2 35@$2 40. Corn—No receipts to-day; White $1 05@$1 08; Yellow $1 16; Mixed $1 10. Oats better; good to prime, 6[illegible]c.@65c.; inferior, 45c.@46c. Rye, $1 45@$1 50. Sugar—firm and unchanged. Bulkmeats and Bacon firmer; demand good. Mess Pork and Lard quiet. Whisky—Nothing doing.

Milwaukee, Friday, Aug. 30.

Flour quiet; City Doubles $9 50@$10 50; Country do. $9@$10 25; Extras $8 75@$9. Wheat firm at $1 76 for No. 1; $1 62@$1 63½ for No. 2, $1 51 for No. 3, and $1 30 for Rejected. Oats advancing, closing at 47c. for No. 1 and 46c. for No. 2. Corn firmer at 93½c. for No. 1. Freights are quiet at 7½c. to Buffalo, and 12½c. to Oswego. Receipts—1,300 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,700 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

Toledo, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 30.

Flour quiet. Wheat advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 21; Amber, $2 07@$2 08; No. 2 Spring, $1 68. Corn firm and better; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 05; No. 2 at 98c.@99c.; Michigan, 99c. Oats firm and advanced 2c.@3.; sales of No. 1 at 52c.@53c., and No. 2 at 52c. Rye scarce; sales of No. 1 at $1 20. Barley scarce and held at $1 05 for No. 1. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Freights firm but unchanged.

Cleveland, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 30.

Flour steady but unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; sales of Winter Red at $2 07@$2 08. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed held at $1 05; no sales. Oats firmer, at an advance of 2c.; sales of No. 1 State at 56c. Rye quiet, at $1 10@$1 15 for No. 1 State, in store. Barley—State and Canada, $1 05@$1 10. Petroleum unchanged, at 24c.@26c. for Standard White, in bond.

Louisville, Friday, Aug. 30.

Tobacco—Sales 146 hhds. at $13 95@$28 50; 1 hhd. New Leaf, Hart County, $16 50. Superfine Flour, $7. Wheat, $2 07@$2 10. Corn dull at $1, delivered, and 85c. in bulk. Groceries firm. Mess Pork, $23 75. Lard—Tierces, 12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c., packed. Raw Whisky, in bond, 20c. Cotton, 24c.@25c.

Memphis, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 30.

Cotton dull at 25½c.@26c. Flour dull; Superfine $8 @$8 50. Corn $1 15@$1 20. Oats, 65c.@68c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Lard, 12c.@15c.

Wilmington, N. C., Friday, Aug. 30.

Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 52½c. Resin quiet at $2 85@$6 75. This port is almost bare of shipping. A large number of vessels could secure cargoes at high rates.

Charleston, S. C., Friday, Aug. 30.

Cotton easy; sales 87 bales: Middlings, 24½c.@25½c.

Savannah, Ga., Friday, Aug. 30.

Cotton flat and nothing doing; Middlings, 25c.; receipts, 115 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Friday, Aug. 30.

Cotton—No sales to-day. Receipts, 75 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 51¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 142¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York.
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York.
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Boston	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemania	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York.
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York.
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London.
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.			
America	Aug. 30	San Francisco.	
Arizona	Aug. 31	Aspinwall.	
Missouri	Aug. 29	Havana.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Falmouth and Havre, by the *Fulton*, close at the General Post-office, Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 46, North River, to 11:50 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, close Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, via Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Arizona*, close Saturday, Aug. 31, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 30.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg*—Edw. Nuhn, wife and 5 children, C. Meissner, T. L'Arronge and wife, J. D. Cook, R. Seligmann, S. Gotthelf, W. Kronenthal, S. Schuster, L. Simon, J. Danziger, G. Neidlinger, B. Diamant, W. Schedel, wife and child, Anna Schaumberger, S. Naxelbaum, wife and 4 children, Fransisca and Jessy Rosenbaum, J. Cons, W. Pauly, wife and son, J. S. Geebelmann, S. Prager, wife and 2 children, H. Struss, Elise Scheel and daughter, Betty Volker, Susanne Klein, Adolph Scheel, L. Schreiber and wife, S. Obendorfer, Jenny Hoberlein, S. Cohen and Auguste Cohen, Dora Klumpke and 4 children, Hugo Bellesheim.

Aug. 30.—*In steamship Achilles, from Antwerp*—Maurice Bergmann and wife, A. Schuermans, G. Krimers, wife and family, E. Ruaker, C. R. Pfeil and wife, Emilie Parmentier, A. Aerls.

Aug. 30.—*In steamship Pennsylvania from Liverpool*—C. B. Rising, A. E. Goodwin, U. Stittsell, Dr. R. C. Brooks and wife, Rev. Dr. Almiston, Rev. Mr. Portuns, Rev. Mr. Ladd and family, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Peck, Mr. Dunham, Mr. Freeman and wife, Miss Wilcox, Master and Miss Bartoft, Mr. Ashford, Jas. White, John Hall, Mr. Chipperfield and wife, Alex. Schinnan, J. Harrison, J. Lockland, J. Mahoney, Mr. Tucker, E. McKinnon, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Zeno and family, Mrs. and Miss Paget, Capt. Dobbyn, T. U. Raven, U. Reardon, D. Christien, Mr. King, Miss Hallegan, Master Ducil, Mr. Danison and wife.

Aug. 30—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Chas. Talbot, Mr. Campbell, Miss Moor, Miss Magher, Messrs. Holman, Gurner and daughter, Hopton, Nelson, Salomons, Froys, Thomas, Howard and lady, McClure, Critchlow, Connor, Dr. McKibben, Hugh Livingstone, Eugene Donnelly, Misses Ellen and Mary Mcbhane, Mrs. Devlin, James Vasser, John Denny, Levi Rogalipes and lady, Mr. Pippon, Mrs. Massey and child, Rev. Samuel Allemany, Mrs. Kearny, Mrs. Kerser, Mr. Coleman and sister, Messrs. Grace, Magher, McDonald, Kennedy, Clare, Kelly, Larkin, Baldwin, Randolph, Baldwin, McGammage, Pastor, McJurrin, Miss Mary Doran, Miss Hanly, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Reid, Mr. Purcell, and 679 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 25 | Sun sets...... 6 34 | Moon sets.... 7 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 08 | Gov. Island. 9 57 | Hell Gate.... 11 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships San Francisco, Howe, Greytown, Nic., North Am. Steamship Co.; Fulton, Townsend, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand.

Barks Rose M., (Br.,) Harding, Picton, J. E. Ward & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Son; Redwood, Gardner, Remedios, Baxter & Merrill.

Brigs Charlotte, Stupell, Bangor, Lunt Bros.; Wm. Muir, (Br.,) Acker, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; Matilde, (Ital.,) Caffer, Gibraltar and Malta, A. P. Agresti; Fanny, Turner, Philadelphia.

Schooners Palladium, Ryder, Plymouth; S. Stout, Stout, Jacksonville, W. Ray; July Fourth, Shaw, Belfast, Holyoke & Murray; Mary Lowell, McFadden, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford; John Corker, Low, Boston, G. L. Hatch; D. L. Sturges, Porter, Wilmington, Laraway & Plymer.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Aug. 18, with mdse. and 594 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook 30th, at 7 A. M. Had westerly winds during the passage. 25th inst., lat. 49 53, lon. 44, passed Br. schr. Mary, of St. John, N. B., bound W. 27th, 10 A. M., lat. 43 34, lon. 58 44, passed an Inman steamer, bound W., (probably the Etna.) 28th, lat. 42 40, lon. 61, passed Br. ship Americana, bound E. Same day, lat. 42 5, lon. 62 14, passed bark Adda Gray, bound E.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool Aug. 14, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Has 54 cabin and 637 steerage passengers. 28th inst., 10 A. M., lat. 44 30, lon. 55 14, saw Br. ship Lammergier, for St. John, N. B.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool Aug. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 679 passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 26, lat. 46 20, lon. 51 35, saw Br. bark Alicante, bound W. 29th, 216 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw Br. steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool. Arrived in Quarantine at 1 P. M. [illegible] Sandy Hook at 11:20 A. M.

[illegible]

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana 24th inst., at 3 P. M., with mdse., &c., to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Achilles, (Br.,) Riches, Antwerp 18 ds., with mdse. and 228 passengers to Christian Bors.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

[illegible] Miller, Cardiff 48 ds., with railway iron to master.

Bark Goethe, (Brem.,) Deetjen, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and 207 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had one death among the passengers.

Bark Royal Charlie, (of Liverpool,) Besse, Hamburg 37 ds., with empty barrels to order.

Brig Mary, (Hamb.,) Dohl, Menton, France, 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) McNeilly, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandell, Umphrey & Co.

Brig Joseph Grant, (Br.,) Penny, St. John, N. B., 18 ds., with lath to A. W. Cameron.

Brig Abaco, Hinks, Bangor, with lumber.

Brig Isabelle Jewett, Snare, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Franklin, Brown, Machias, with lumber. When off Hallet's Point, 29th, during the violent rain, was struck by lightning, damaging the foremast and foretopmast, tore the jibboom, and received other damage. The mate and pilot were struck down, but received no serious injury. The crew were all more or less stunned.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, New-Haven, in ballast. In Hell Gate, came in collision with schr. J. P. Bent, and carried away her flying jibboom. The J. received no damage.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Strout, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. In Hell Gate, was in contact with schr. Jane, and lost jibboom and received some damage to her rigging.

Schr. Statesman, Holmes, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Dime, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Fall River, in ballast, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Atlantic, Oakes, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. William, Jellison, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Agenoria, Means, Ellsworth, with staves to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, Poughkeepsie, for New-Bedford, and proceeded.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Santa Cruz 15 ds., with molasses, &c., to master.

Schr. Charlotte, (Br.,) Carter, Hillsboro, with spars to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Lizzie, Tabbott, Harrington, with spars and lumber.

Schr. Sinaloa, Steele, Machias 10 ds., with lumber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. N. R. Hagan, Bunker, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Alligator, Robbins, Calais, with lumber for Mott Haven.

Schr. G. D. King, Ashford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Blue Bird, (Br.,) Patterson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. George Washington, Magee, Belfast, with lath to P. V. King.

Schr. G. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. Governor, Freethy, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Clark, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Eliza Ann, Nichols, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. E. H. Hamilton, Perry, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. H. E. Chave, Pratt, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Gen. Banks, (tern,) Rider, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Young, Kelly, Machias, with spars.

Schr. Albert, Kelly, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, lime.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Brown, Danvers.

Schr. Pointer, Holmes, Eastport, with lime.

Schr. L. Daniels, Tooker, Hartford.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Pressy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Kellard, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Emily, Grant, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Mary Day, Adams, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Newport.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. E. Dudley, Coombs, Bangor, with lumber.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Bark Southern Cross, from Montevideo.

Brig Fanny Foulkes, from Wilmington, N. C.—(All by pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30—Arr. steamers Massachusetts, (U. S.,) from New-York; Equator, do.; ships Victoria, from Liverpool; Tyro, Shields; barks Rapid, Goree; Evangelica, Algoa Bay; brigs Mary Stewart, Constantinople; Annie Eldridge, Cape Haytien; Henry Leeds, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30—Arr. steamer Upton, from Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 28, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Dr. Kane, Rider, Fall River, for Bangor; Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; Ida S. Burgess, Burgess, for New-York; E. M. Branscom, Branscom, Calais, for Stonington; Alpine, Oliver, Pawtucket, for Bath; Guiding Star, Blanchard, Bangor, for Providence; S. M. Tyler, Lovell, Albany, for Boston; G. L. Lewis, Albany, for Boston.

All vessels reported here have sailed except the brig Edwin H. Kenedy.

A. M., wind from S., foggy.

Miscellaneous.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 30.—The steamer St. Marys, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Washington, has arrived at Norfolk, disabled.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports having boarded the barks Clifton and Ariel, from Rio Janeiro; brigs Fleetwing, from Demerara, and B. Sella, from Bremen, bound to Baltimore.

1867.
FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
NEW STYLES AND SHAPES,
For Reception, Promenade, Opera, Evening, Carriage, Church and Street Dress.

The superior qualities of the celebrated "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS" over all other claimants to Ladies' favor have been FREQUENTLY NOTICED and HIGHLY COMMENTED upon in NEARLY all the NEWSPAPERS and FASHION MAGAZINES THROUGHOUT the ENTIRE COUNTRY for the PAST THREE YEARS. THEY HAVE LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED as the "STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD," and it is unnecessary to make further comment upon their GRACE and ELEGANCE, their GREAT FLEXIBILITY, and the EXTRA PAINS TAKEN in their manufacture in EVERY PARTICULAR.

FOR SALE in all STORES where FIRST-CLASS SKIRTS are sold throughout the UNITED STATES and ELSEWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by the SOLE OWNERS of PATENT and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Scales
FAIRBANKS'
TAKE THE FIRST PREMIUMS,
TWO MEDALS.
AT THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.
And are mentioned in the award as the STANDARD SCALES.
Illustrated and descriptive circulars furnished upon application.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

DECKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,
Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. Mark well the name and locality.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 47, Aug. 30, 1867.
7, 65, 33, 30, 52, 46, 10, 32, 23, 3, 16, 40, 28.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 48, Aug. 30, 1867.
20, 48, 73, 52, 65, 54, 6, 19, 50, 24, 62, 70.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 323, Aug. 30, 1867.
45, 51, 33, 44, 11, 60, 65, 75, 69, 5, 43.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 329, Aug. 30, 1867.
45, 75, 17, 34, 28, 25, 48, 53, 8, 67, 46.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing [illegible]
No. 126 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 511, Aug. 30, 1867.
9, 30, 72, 68, 40, 32, 71, 8, 47, 37, 12, 23.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 512, Aug. 30, 1867.
56, 13, 20, 6, 40, 23, 61, 35, 73, 27, 44, 58, 43.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 435, Aug. 30, 1867.
73, 67, 5, 32, 19, 1, 72, 29, 47, 43, 54, 21.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 436, Aug. 30, 1867.
[illegible], 12, 62, 15, 4, 74, 75, 69, 44, 39, 29, 26, 57.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 158 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
[illegible]

THE GREAT SUMMIT TUNNEL OPEN

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
THE WESTERN HALF OF THE
Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense overland travel must pass, and the

PRINCIPAL PORTION OF THE MAIN STEM LINE BETWEEN THE TWO OCEANS.

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great mining regions of the Far West and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About 100 miles are now built, equipped, and in running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days 35 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for 300 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.

The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 865 miles $28,592,000, or at the average rate of $35,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 ACRES of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, the GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE COÖPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALISTS, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the privileges, grants and subsidies conferred by the acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, SEVERAL SPECIAL, EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES applicable only to the Western Half.

I. The Company has received from the State and chief cities of California, *assistance in money, credit, and valuable property, worth over $3,000,000 in gold*, in addition to the full benefit of the Government subsidy.

II. The cost of grading and preparing the road bed on the 150 miles of Mountain Section, now nearly completed, is greater than for the 650 miles east of it; *the hardest and most difficult part of its construction has therefore been successfully overcome.*

III. The local business alone of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles then open for business, were *upward of $297,000 in gold*; of which *four-fifths* were net earnings.

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry, beside its own lucrative local traffic, the *whole volume of through business* which is shared among its Eastern connections and their branches.

V. The road lies wholly in territory yielding the precious metals, *and its revenues are collected in coin.* Its rates for transportion are very advantageous, being more than three times those of roads lying east of it; and the *ratio of operating expenses is less than 25 per cent. of the gross earnings.*

VI. In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, from the State of California, and from municipal corporations, the annual interest obligations which the Company are called upon to assume are very light. The net earnings upon an average of about 75 miles in 1866, were nearly *three times the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed in building it*, and were *$235,000 more than the annual interest on the entire amount of First Mortgage Bonds which the Company can issue upon the first 150 miles.*

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, in New-York City. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent., and accrued interest from July 1 added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine Per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the *first lien* upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, &c., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in coin, being made under the Special Contract Law of California, authorizing and enforcing contracts to pay gold, *is legally binding*, unlike similar agreements made by companies in States where no such legislative sanction exists.

In these important particulars the Securities of the Central Pacific Company *offer an unusual degree of safety, stability and profit combined.*

The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are destined to occupy a prominent place among FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES in the money markets of this country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and actively dealt in hereafter, at rates materially in advance of the price at which they are now offered.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions and others as an eminently *sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.*

Conversions of Government Securities
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
now *realize for the holders about*
TWELVE PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,
WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

The exchange is effected at the following rates to-day (Aug. 9). Of course these figures are subject to slight variations from day to day:

Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg'd, and pay difference .$158 50
Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon, and pay difference. 163 50
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Reg'd, and pay difference 143 50
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Coupon, and pay difference 183 50
Receive U. S. 5-20, '64, Coupon, and pay difference 148 50
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, Coupon, and pay difference 153 50
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, new, Coup., and pay diff'e. 132 50
Receive U. S. 5-20, '67, Coupon, and pay difference 132 50
Receive U. S. 10-40, Coupon, and pay difference... 73 50
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 1st Series, and pay difference. 158 50
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 2d Series, and pay difference.. 130 50
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 3d Series, and pay difference.. 128 50
on each one thousand.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO.,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities Bought and Sold.

Deposits and Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.